

# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

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## STRATEGY OF THE TURKS IN GREECE.

Baron von der Goltz, in the "Militär-Wochenblatt," reports that the prospect of ultimate hostilities with Greece, led the Ottoman Staff long ago to lay down the plan of campaign which has lately been brought to a successful conclusion. The conditions of 1896 closely resembled those of 1897, and the army which was mobilized for eventualities, though weaker in artillery, had practically the strength of that which Edhem Pasha led to victory. The plan of operations had for its starting point the admitted superiority of the Greeks at sea, which might enable them to capture the Turkish islands of the Egean one after another, to cut communications between east and west, and to land men on the Turkish coast. In order to deprive Greece of her obvious advantage a swift offensive was recognized to be above all things necessary. Decisive action must be an affair of days, not weeks. The purpose was to conduct an enveloping operation which would have cut off the Greeks alike from Phersala and Volo, and either to compel a surrender or drive them in confusion into the mountains of the Ossa range. This was to be brought about within three or four days. In place of the rapid turning movement to take the Greek army in flank and cut off its retreat, which had been the essence of the original Turkish plan of campaign, a purely frontal attack was delivered, and the Greek army forced slowly and steadily back. The distance in a bee line from Meluna Pass to the Furka Pass was only 66 miles; 19 to Larissa, 25 from there to Phersala, 12½ from Phersala to Domokos, and from Domokos to Furka Pass 9½. As the Turks are good marchers, they should have accomplished the distance in a few days, allowing for the windings of the roads. But no one at Constantinople had the wit to set the army in motion; the Commander-in-Chief was not warned that war was imminent, his troops were not concentrated and only gradually became available. The commands of the Pashah must be obeyed to the letter. No entrance into Turkish territory was to be allowed and the Turkish army was split up into detachments to guard the frontier. It was the old story of interference from the capital with which soldiers north and south were so familiar during our civil war. The mountainous nature of the theatre of war may have offered great difficulties to the execution of the original plans, and Gen. von der Goltz thinks that perhaps the defiles of Beydermen and Kalamakli, where the Turks were to have broken through, were not so passable as they had been represented to him.

It appears that the Turkish army has executed no maneuvers since the war with Russia, and generals and soldiers alike were without practice in the movements of large masses of men. The co-operation of a division of cavalry and four divisions of infantry in a strategic movement with which the three other divisions of infantry, holding the enemy in front, were associated, was no simple operation. A misunderstanding might easily prevent its being successfully carried out, and the political and other consequences which would have followed a check may have led the Commander-in-Chief to adopt the simpler plan of a direct advance through the Meluna Pass. A change in command would have followed the first reverse. Edhem and his staff received their orders as to every detail from the Palace, that they fought with their hands tied, and that anything would have been forgiven them sooner than the least show of independence.

As to the Greeks, in meeting the front attack, they made the mistake of defending the frontier itself, and of defending it at its widest and most salient part on the north. They failed to make a right use of the freedom of their line of retreat. The wisest and most practical course for the Greek army would have been to fall back slowly before the superior strength of the Turks to the Othrys, which should have been strongly fortified and strenuously defended, whilst Volo, with its outlying positions, threatened the Turkish connections. The people, in their blind excitement, reproached the Crown Prince most of all for doing the very thing which, done at the right time and done well, might have saved the situation. Consideration for popular feeling only hampered the action of the Crown Prince, and enabled Edhem Pasha all the sooner to crush the Greek army by a simple advance, instead of by the originally proposed turning movement.

The tactics now in use in the Turkish army are translations of the French Drill Regulations of 1875 for Infantry and Cavalry, and the Prussian Drill Regulations for the Artillery; the latter are of late also being used to a great extent for the infantry and cavalry. The Turk is a "born soldier," used to fire arms from his very infancy, as the frequent and continued uprisings on the frontiers and the suppression of the bands of brigands necessitate the almost constant employment of troops in the field. The instruction is limited to a few drills in closed order on the drill ground and to a ridiculously small amount of target practice, only five rounds being allowed per man per year at the most. The infantry, on account of the roads, marches mostly in narrow columns, and very rarely in broad column, and with true Turkish fatalism, with but an indifferent advance and rear guard and no patrols whatever to cover the flanks. As a rule, the whole body of troops rushes into the fight without retaining a reserve. Each group chooses its own leader and advances quickly, taking all possible advantage of natural cover and keeping up a rather lively fire, without, however, losing "touch" with each other. The bayonet charge is made with great vigor and under loud shouting of "Allah." On the defensive, the Turkish infantry is very tenacious, opening fire at long range and using a tremendous amount of ammunition. The cavalry marches only in single file and neglects the service of security and information as much as the infantry, but is extremely useful for patrol and vedette duty. The

pace employed is either the walk or an irregular gallop; the trot is unknown. All firing is from horseback. The field artillery is suffering from inferior and undrilled draft horses, but is on the whole the best drilled arm of the service, being rather efficient in the use of the guns.

## MILITARY TRAINING.

A "subscriber," in a letter to the editor of the "Journal," says:

"A correspondent of the 'Journal,' 'Old Soldier,' repeats the statement so frequently made that a large majority of the great soldiers who made immortal the military history of this country, and who have controlled and directed the destinies of its armies, never saw West Point. I respectfully request that the Editor of the 'Journal' print the list of the great commanders of the Union Army in the Civil War, with the names of West Pointers italicized, simply as a matter of information and record, so that this erroneous claim may not be brought up continually. It is also stated over and over again in the case of numerous general officers, that they had no military training at all before the war, the idea being that they simply stepped from the plow or desk to high command. Nearly all of them had seen militia or foreign service if they commanded early in the war, and if they were commissioned during the latter part of the conflict, had become trained officers in the school of actual war."

To print the names of the "great commanders" requires a determination of the question as to what constitutes greatness in the sense in which our correspondent uses the term. The only officer who attained the rank of General of the U. S. Army during our Civil War was Grant, who was a graduate. Of the eight Major Generals, five were also graduates, viz., McClellan, Halleck, Sherman, Meade, Sheridan and Thomas. One of the three who were not graduates—Fremont—served in the regular Army for ten years, from 1838 to 1848. The other two, Scott and Wool, were officers who had a distinguished career of over fifty years' service in the Army. Fourteen of the eighteen Brigadier Generals of the Army were graduates. Two of the other four, Harney and Sumner, were soldiers of large experience; one was Terry, who had some military training before the war, and the other Lovell H. Rousseau, who served in the war with Mexico. We omit from our enumeration staff officers having the rank of Brigadier General.

Fifty-six of the Major Generals appointed during the Civil War were graduates of the Military Academy, and forty-five were not. This last list includes Governor Morgan, of New York, and Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, who were in no sense soldiers. John A. Dix served fifteen years in the Regular Army, including the War of 1812, and John A. Mower six years. McClelland had a brief service in the War of 1832 against the Sacs and Foxes; Logan, Lew Wallace, Crittenden, Prentiss, Milroy, Negley, Oglesby, Blair and Mott served in the war with Mexico, and S. A. Hurlbut served in the Florida war. Kearny had served in the Regular Army, and in the French Army. Sigel, Stahel and Osterhaus were soldiers trained in foreign armies, and Sigel had had an extensive experience. Schurz had experience in a German revolutionary war. Miles, Banks, Butterfield, Butler, Sickles, Terry and Berry had been trained in the militia service. The only ones of these forty-five Major Generals who, so far as we know, had no previous knowledge of military matters were Schenck, Cox, J. M. Palmer, J. G. Blunt, C. C. Washburn, D. B. Birney, Garfield, J. B. Steedman, H. E. Davies, G. M. Dodge, F. C. Barlow, B. H. Grierson, Wager Swayne, M. D. Leggett, R. B. Potter, Francis Fessenden and Giles A. Smith, seventeen in all. There were some excellent soldiers among these, but how far they answer to our correspondent's requirements as to "great soldiers," each one must judge for himself. All of them entered the service early in the war, and were able to avail themselves of the opportunity it gave for military training. Schenck entered as a Brigadier General; Palmer, Steedman, Washburn and Dodge as Colonels; Blunt, Birney and Garfield as Lieutenant Colonels; Swayne as a Major; Davies, Grierson and Fessenden as Captains; Barlow and Leggett as enlisted men.

If there is anything that has been shown by our war experience, it is the necessity for previous military training on the part of those who would command men. There is no worse fallacy, no more dangerous delusion, than that which possesses the minds of those who hold that we can improvise soldiers at will. Napoleon said that if he ever found time he would some day write a book in which the principles of war should be laid down so clearly and precisely that they could be studied like the principles of any other science. Napoleon had abundant leisure at St. Helena, and, as he never put his project into execution, perhaps he found it less easy than he supposed to formulate his genius for war into rules. Had he done so, it would have at least been necessary for those who aspired to be soldiers to study the Napoleonic rules, and far more necessary would it have been to put them into practice. How strange is the delusion that the service of the battlefield, which brings the severest of all strains upon all the powers—mental, moral and physical—can be learned by instinct. A man may be a coward "upon instinct," as Falstaff was, but not a soldier.

Developments in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, says the "Herald's" correspondent in that city, show that instead of Japan making an offer for the Brazilian warships now building in Germany and England, Brazil offered to sell them to her. Finally, however, the offer was withdrawn, owing to opposition.

## TROOPS FOR ALASKA.

Senators Carter of Montana and Sharp of Idaho called on the Secretary of War and also at the White House last Monday, July 26, and made an earnest appeal to the President for the establishment of a military post upon the Upper Yukon in Alaska. It is a long time since the garrisons at Sitka, Fort Wrangel, etc., were withdrawn and since that time there have been no stations of any kind in Alaska, except the garrison of marines at Sitka.

The result of the many appeals made to the President and Secretary was that on Tuesday last, 27th inst., it was determined to establish a garrison in Alaska, and the troops were expected to sail from Seattle, Wash., next Thursday, Aug. 5. Large amounts of quartermaster and subsistence supplies were being hurriedly sent to Seattle in order that the troops might be fully supplied with food, clothing, etc., for the next year. It appears to have been decided, however, to abandon the project of sending troops to Alaska for the present, though the question of doing so has been under earnest consideration ever since the opening of the Klondike gold region. The vicinity of Circle City in the Yukon Valley was the site proposed for an Army post and considerable correspondence passed between the War Department and the posts in the Departments of California and the Platte, relative to the available troops to be sent to the Alaskan post. Upon inquiry from the Department, Brig. Gen. Shafter, commanding the Department of California, notified the Secretary of War that a company in his department could easily be detailed at short notice, and it was expected that a company of the 1st Infantry would be detailed. On Tuesday, Capt. P. H. Ray, 8th Inf., was notified to telegraph that he had been detailed to command the new Army post, and that he should be at Seattle not later than Aug. 5, there to take steamer for St. Michael's Island, at the mouth of the Yukon. Capt. Ray's command was to consist of 62 men, two Surgeons and two Lieutenants. In the face of these preparations the question arose of the authority of the President to establish a new Army post without the authorization by Congress, but for a time the opinion prevailed that the executive might do this as an emergency matter. The matter was discussed by the President and Cabinet on Tuesday morning and again on Tuesday night and at the latter meeting it was decided to defer action on the matter for the present.

Aside from the legal complications in which the case was involved, the matter of the expense of the maintenance of the post had much to do with the final decision. No doubt appears to be entertained of the power of the President to send a company of soldiers, but the question raised is what authority they might have after being located at the distant post. Could they be ordered out to quell disturbance without an order from the President or the Secretary of War, and might a judge or a U. S. Marshal be clothed with authority to dispatch the soldiers to the scene of trouble. Even if this power could be delegated to the Governor of Alaska, he is located at Sitka, a great distance from the gold region, and by the time his authority could be obtained, much disturbance might take place. The matter is still open pending further consideration, but nothing will now be done in all probability until next spring at the earliest.

After a consultation with Commodore Matthews, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn, Secretary Long has sent a communication to Rear Admiral Sicard, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, asking him to name a date when it would be convenient for the battleship Indiana to proceed to Halifax and be docked in the dry dock at that place. This action of the Secretary's was taken in order that he might make arrangements for docking the battleship immediately after her arrival at the British port. It is explained at the Navy Department that the Department will have to communicate with the owners of the dock and fix a date for the entrance of the battleship into the structure. "Although \$100,000 has been available for two years for the construction of a basin just before the Port Royal dry dock," said a Naval Commander to a representative of the "Journal" this week, "the Navy Department has done nothing toward expending the appropriation in the way intended by Congress. Had the money been used for the purpose for which it was appropriated there would have been no necessity of sending the battleship Indiana to Halifax, as is proposed. Under the plans which were prepared some months ago, it was proposed to dredge a basin half a mile long by 1,200 feet in width and 30 feet in depth, and this would have been ample to accommodate the Indiana or any other battleship. With such a basin available at Port Royal, the Indiana could go to that place and remain at anchor until a sufficiently high tide developed to permit her to enter the dock. By sending the battleship to Halifax we are exposing our weakness to a possible foreign foe. If desired, the block at Port Royal could be easily cut down and bilge keels could then be put on the ship without much trouble." "What you say about docking the Indiana at Port Royal," said another Naval officer, who was listening to our conversation, "reminds me of the docking of the old Tennessee in a Yokohama dock in 1874. We started to enter the dock just before the tide turned. To make the matter worse, some hawser ropes got entangled around the Tennessee's propeller blades, and we stopped just when the middle of the ship passed over the sill. The tide was falling fast, but we managed to get the ship in time. To my mind it is dangerous to dock the Indiana at Port Royal because of the slight difference between the depth of water in the dock and the draft of the battleship."



Paymaster General Stanton was unsuccessful in his efforts to secure from Congress an additional appropriation of \$50,000 for the use of the Pay Department. As a result, it is feared that there cannot help be a deficiency of between \$30,000 and \$40,000 in the Department's accounts for the fiscal year ending June 30. The troops are even yet not all paid for the month of June, but it is believed that the pressure can be relieved by delaying payments on other accounts and continuing this makeshift system until a more liberal appropriation can be obtained from Congress.

#### THE LOGAN MONUMENT.

Chicago did full honor to the memory of the gallant Major General John A. Logan, U. S. V., on July 22, when the monument to his memory erected in Lake Front Park was unveiled. In front of the hillock upon whose summit stands the statue, was erected a large stand and upon it were seated his widow, his children, his grandchildren and his brothers. In the absence of President McKinley, who was detained in Washington, Secretary Alger represented the Government. Old friends and comrades of Logan were there in profusion, members of his old regiment, members of the Grand Army and members of the Loyal Legion. At 1 p. m., the reviewing stand was filled with distinguished guests and prominent citizens of the city. Besides the members of General Logan's immediate family, the reviewers included: Governor Tanner of Illinois, Governor Holcomb of Nebraska, Governor Drake of Iowa, Governor James A. Mount of Indiana, Governor Atkinson of West Virginia, Governor Scofield of Wisconsin, Secretary of War R. A. Alger and Mrs. Alger, ex-Senator D. M. Sabin, Archbishop John Ireland, Lord Breadalbane of England, Governor Barnes. The two brothers of General Logan, Thomas M. and James V. Logan, occupied places of honor. President McKinley sent the following message to Secretary Alger: "Please convey to Mrs. Logan and also to the committee in charge of the ceremonies, my profound regret that I cannot be present to do honor to the memory of the gallant volunteer soldier of two wars and distinguished statesman, my personal friend, whose life and work to-day recites crowning honor. General Logan's achievements form a part of the most brilliant record of the reunited nation, and will live forever in its history. —William McKinley."

After salutes from the revenue cutters Gresham, Fessenden and Calumet, a prayer was offered. Hon. Henry W. Blodgett, chairman of the presentation, on behalf of the commissioners, presented the monument to the State, and amidst the rattle of artillery, "Little Jack III" tugged at the silken cord, the veils fell from the statue and the thousands applauded. Again the artillery salute rent the air as the United States band struck up the stirring "Battle Scenes of the War." Governor John R. Tanner, in a short speech, accepted the monument in behalf of Illinois. George R. Peck, the orator of the day, paid an eloquent tribute to the soldier-statesman, with whom he served as a comrade in arms. Then came the parade and review. Maj. Gen. John Brooke, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the Missouri, being the grand marshal. Over 20,000 men were in line. The survivors of General Logan's old regiment, the 31st Illinois, led the van, proudly bearing the old regimental flag, tattered and torn; then came the Veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic in honor of their first Commander-in-Chief. With the Veterans marched ex-Confederates, 200 strong. Behind the Southerners rode and marched with easy swing, organizations of the regular Army, as follows: Troops A, B, D, H, I and K, 3d Cavalry, from Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Troops C and G, 1st Cavalry, from Fort Sheridan; Light Battery A, 2d Artillery, from Fort Sheridan; the 4th Infantry, from Fort Sheridan; the 17th Infantry, from Columbus Barracks; the 19th Infantry from Forts Wayne and Brady, Michigan, with regimental bands. The Governors of States, with their staffs, followed, and then came the Illinois National Guard, 7,000 strong, under command of Gov. Tanner. Knights Templar and Knights of Pythias followed to the number of 1,500. The rear was brought up by 1,200 Chicago mail-carriers, and 3,200 uniformed detachments of various civic societies, not bearing arms.

#### 25TH U. S. INFANTRY BICYCLE CORPS.

The Bicycle Corps of the 25th U. S. Infantry, in command of Lieut. J. A. Moss, who essayed a 1,900-mile ride under service conditions from Fort Missoula, Mont., to St. Louis, Mo., reached the latter city on the evening of July 24, completing the journey in 40 days, 35 of which were actually on the road. Rain and mud hampered the corps very considerably. The corps, which left Fort Missoula on June 14, numbered 23 persons, including Lieut. J. A. Moss, Asst. Surg. J. M. Kennedy and Edward H. Boos, the official reporter. During the trip one of the men was sent back to Fort Missoula on account of not being able to keep up. The distance covered on the trip was 1,900 miles, the daily average run being 52 2-3 miles. After leaving the Nebraska sandhills the average was over sixty miles a day. The men stood the trip remarkably well. Few accidents of a serious nature occurred, those that did occur being through carelessness. According to Lieut. Moss, the trip was a success from a military point of view, and in speaking of it was quoted as saying: "The trip has proved beyond peradventure my contention that the bicycle has a place in modern warfare. In every kind of weather, over all sorts of roads, we averaged fifty miles a day. At the end of the journey we are all in good physical condition. Seventeen tires and half a dozen frames is the sum of our damage. The practical result of the trip shows that an Army bicycle corps can travel twice as fast as cavalry or infantry under any conditions, and at one-third the cost and effort." The first twelve days of the trip were rainy and disagreeable, but good time was made, nevertheless. It was during these days that the main divide of the mountains was crossed as well as the greater part of Montana, in which a few pleasant days were experienced. All the way across Wyoming rain hampered the progress of the company, and many hardships arose from lack of good water. The southwestern corner of South Dakota was crossed in two days. The sandy roads were awful, and the prairie beside the road was a field of prickly pears, making travel tiresome work. A stretch of good but hilly road was struck after leaving Edgemont, and the run from that point to the Nebraska line was made in short order. In Nebraska the corps struck sandhills and heat. From the State line to Alliance the roads were fair, but after Alliance was reached and for a distance of nearly two hundred miles the sand in the road was eight and ten inches deep. The road was given up and the railroad was used, the men riding as much as possible, but walking the greater part of the time. While in this desolate country there was no good water to drink, and a number of the men were taken sick. After four days of suffering the sand hills were passed. The corps passed through Grand Island, Lincoln and Table Rock, in Nebraska, and out of that State into Missouri on July 17 at Rulo. As a whole, the roads through Nebraska are good, but far from being level, short, steep hills being continually encountered. The roads across Missouri were bad and hilly, and with the exception of a few gravel roads were the worst on the

entire trip. Away from the railroad the country residents were inhospitable, and no reliable information regarding the roads could be gained. The heat for the last three days of the trip was severe and hard on the men.

#### MOSQUITOES ATTACK GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island is generally pretty free from mosquitoes during the season, but this year they have been rather more plentiful than usual. The daily press, curious about little things, including "that terrible flying cavalry, the Jersey mosquito," has been looking into the matter and one paper says: The particular battalions that attacked Uncle Sam's regulars on Saturday morning, July 24, while the bluecoats were at target practice, were unusually bold and bloodthirsty. While the rifles were popping the lances of the mosquitoes were doing their worst. It would not do for a soldier to notice a mosquito while both are on duty. Just as Pvt. James R. Flynn, Co. D, 13th Inf., had drawn a bead on the bull's-eye, a giant mosquito lit behind his right ear and tapped a small, rich vein. The private felt the lance enter the flesh, but he stood it like a true warrior until he had fired his piece. Then he slapped at the mosquito, which discreetly retreated. The creature was almost big enough to shoot, but the private was not warranted by the regulations in using up a Krag-Jorgensen bullet on it. Before his turn to fire again came around Pvt. Flynn's comrades noticed that blood was running down his neck in a pretty steady stream and dyeing his shirt. He had bled more than a half pint, when it was suggested that he should go to the hospital and find out what was the matter with him. Dr. Purviance examined the wound and found that it was the result of the mosquito's bite, with possibly some scratching to help. Steward Copping stopped the hemorrhage with a coating of collodion and then bandaged the wound. The soldier was all right last night. Allowing for exaggeration, the pests have been numerous, but we are advised that the bombardment has been raised.

#### FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., July 24, 1897.

Col. and Mrs. Van Valzah gave a dinner party last week, the guests being Capt. and Mrs. Charles Hinton, Miss Pell, Lieut. and Mrs. Walton.

Mr. Hugo Fitzpatrick, of England, was a recent visitor at the post from his ranch in California. It is rumored that a fair El Paso girl has captured his heart, though as yet no engagement has been announced.

Miss Nina Wayne Neff, of El Paso, entertained the young ladies and bachelor officers recently at a watermelon party.

Little Warfield Lewis, the son of Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis, met with a very painful accident last week. Going into the kitchen he pulled a pan of boiling milk down over himself, severely scalding all one side of his face and one shoulder and arm. Though it will be several weeks before his burns are entirely healed it is hoped that his face will not be scarred.

Maj. Angur, whose confirmation has been delayed on account of the investigation pending Lieut. Col. Noyes' promotion, has at last been signed. Maj. Angur has been waiting orders to move for several weeks past, and it is now thought they will leave within a short time for their new station.

The contracts for furnishing grain and hay to the post for the coming fiscal year have been awarded to Miss E. Dillard, of San Antonio, Texas.

Miss Lucile Davis, of El Paso, has been the guest of Mrs. Evans for the past week.

Mrs. E. Neff, of El Paso, was called East this week by the sudden serious illness of her sister, the wife of Lieut. Stephenson, and sister of Maj. Fehet, 6th Cav.

Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis entertained a number of their friends last week after the hop with a delicious supper of ices and cakes.

Lieut. James Hornbrook, 2d Cav., and Lieut. Bailey, with a detachment of the 2d Cavalry from Fort Bayard, N. M., spent a few hours at the garrison one day this week. They are on a reconnaissance of the country between here and Fort Bayard.

In seeking to avoid a collision with the steamer Isabella and several others in the lower part of the East River on the afternoon of July 29, the U. S. S. Maine ran into the side of a pier and also sank a railroad float loaded with freight cars. It was a question of doing this or cutting the excursion steamer in two, and sinking her, with probably great loss of life. Capt. Sigbee, who was in command of the Maine, did not have much time to think, but acted promptly at the right moment. When the collision seemed inevitable, "the Captain," says the New York "Sun," "with as little show of excitement as if his ship were lying in the roadstead off Fortress Monroe, ordered that the engines be reversed and the wheel put hard-a-port. The Maine was maneuvered, so quickly that those looking on from the shore were amazed. It seemed impossible that so large a ship could make such quick work of coming about. As she turned, almost as if on a pivot, there were cheers from the river craft for the ship and for the seamanship displayed. As soon as the prow of the Maine was turned toward the west shore of the river, the bells in the engine room signalled to go ahead, and the battleship was steered directly for the railroad pier. The eyes of everybody, afloat and ashore, were on the man-of-war. It was certain that a part of the pier, and possibly the pier shed, would be carried away. But it was also certain that a collision, with the possible loss of many lives, had been averted, because, as the Maine bore head on toward the pier, the Isabella passed the battleship barely four feet clear of the man-of-war's stern." If the Isabella had kept to starboard, as signalled, all danger would have been avoided in the first place. The damage to the railroad property is estimated at about \$4,000.

#### PERSONALS.

Mrs. C. H. Conrad, widow of the late Capt. Conrad, U. S. A., is at Marietta, Ohio, where she will remain several weeks, visiting her father, Dr. Cotton.

Lieut. T. B. Mott, A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. Merritt, lately in Paris, France, was expected to sail for home July 27, on the steamship Snaile.

Navy officers lately in New York City are Ensign L. H. Chandler, Astor House; P. A. Paymer, G. W. Simpson, Ensign L. McNamce, Grand Hotel.

The Empress of Germany is a Colonel of Cuirassiers, and when on parade dons a white riding habit, patterned after the uniform of the regiment. She wears upon her breast the Order of the Black Eagle.

The Senate on July 24 confirmed the appointment of Rear Adml. John G. Walker, U. S. N.; Capt. Oberlin Mathies Carter, Corps of Engrs., U. S. A.; and Lewis M. Haupt, of Pennsylvania (an engineer from civil life), to be members of the Nicaragua Canal Commission.

Lieut. J. E. Normoyle, 25th U. S. Inf., is a recent guest at The Oxford, Denver, Col.

Lieut. Col. L. P. Morris, 1st U. S. Cav., was expected at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., this week.

Lieut. W. P. Pence, 5th U. S. Art., is visiting at 804 East Clinton street, Frankfort, Ind.

Lieut. L. D. Greene, 7th U. S. Inf., on leave, is at the Cliff House, North Scituate, Mass.

Chief Engr. W. H. Shock, U. S. N., arrived in New York July 24, from abroad on the steamship Umbria.

Lieut. Col. W. E. Waters, Deputy Surg. Gen., U. S. A., on leave awaiting retirement, is at Eggmoggin, Little Deer Isle, Me.

Lieut. John Little, 14th U. S. Inf., on leave, is visiting in Cincinnati, Ohio, where his address is care H. R. Probasco, Carew Building.

Col. W. H. Forwood, Asst. Surg. Gen., U. S. A., now abroad, has for present address care Thomas Cook & Son, via A. Marzoni, Milan, Italy.

The Queen of Greece, in spite of her deeds of charity during the war, is not popular with her subjects. She shares in the reprobation of the people for the royal family.

Lieut. A. G. Lott, 8th U. S. Cav., and bride, now on their wedding tour, are at Muskoka, Rousseau Lake, Ont., Canada. His address is 160 Campan avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Col. Elmer Otis, U. S. A., retired, is seriously ill at his home in San Diego, Cal., where he and his family have resided since his retirement. He was Colonel of the 8th Cavalry.

Capt. George F. McCreery, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., bade farewell to friends in Boston, Mass., July 28, and left for Washington, D. C., to enter upon duty at the Soldiers' Home.

Lieut. T. R. Adams, A. D. C. to Gen. Graham, arrived at San Antonio July 23, and has now got comfortably settled down to his duties at the Headquarters, Department of Texas.

Lieut. H. D. Wise, 9th U. S. Inf., returned to Governors Island early in the week from a visit to friends at Accomac, Va., and will leave July 30 to join his regiment at Madison Barracks, N. Y.

Capt. T. H. Bliss, Sub. Dept., who has been ordered to Madrid as Military Attaché, has been visiting at his wife's home, Rosemont, near Philadelphia, and sailed for England in company with our new Minister to Spain on the 28th inst.

2d Lieut. W. H. Morford, 3d Inf., who was threatened with a court-martial because of his pecuniary transactions, sent his resignation to the War Department. He subsequently withdrawing this resignation, the War Department directed that the usual course be followed in his case.

Maj. T. M. K. Smith, 1st Inf., U. S. A., and family left San Diego, Cal., July 2 for Benicia Barracks, Cal., where the Major has been ordered for duty. Major Smith has made very many friends in San Diego by his urbanity, and every one who knew him sincerely regrets his departure.

The following cadet appointments to the Military Academy at West Point have been made: Isaac C. Hough, Alt., Camden (5th District), S. C.; Rollie C. Harper, Minden (4th District), La.; Donald M. Liddell, Denver (1st District), Col.; George B. Clark, Alt., Denver (1st District), Col.

Capt. T. F. Forbes and Lieuts. S. M. Hackney, E. C. Carnahan, J. W. Heaver, F. E. Bamford, F. J. Morrow, A. Mitchell and F. B. Shaw, 5th U. S. Inf., and Capt. M. C. Wyeth, Asst. Surg., with Cos. B, C, E and G, 5th Inf., left Fort McPherson July 26 for a season of target practice at the range near Waco, Ga.

The programme of the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga for July 27 says: "Hon. Augustus Brandegee, our distinguished fellow townsman, left yesterday afternoon on his annual visit to Saratoga. He took the train for Newport, where he was joined by his daughter, the wife of Lieut. Zalinski, who is stationed at Fort Adams, who will spend two or three weeks at the Springs.

Rear Adml. J. N. Miller, U. S. N., who is ordered to command the Pacific Squadron, took the 2 o'clock train from Jersey City for San Francisco on the afternoon of July 28, accompanied by Lieut. T. S. Rodgers, his flag Lieutenant. The Admiral will be joined in Omaha by his flag secretary, Lieut. Philip Andrews, and will sail for Honolulu from San Francisco in the steamship China on Aug. 5.

Lieut. Col. W. S. Worth, 13th U. S. Inf., and Capt. Fornace, of that regiment, with his Co. F, in camp at Sea Girt, N. J., for target practice, have been most courteously treated by the officers of the New Jersey National Guard in general, the Governor of the State and Gen. Spencer, in charge of the Guard. This happy courtesy has forged another link of brotherhood between the officers of the Regular Army and the National Guard.

Capt. Francis Tuttle, of the revenue cutter Bear, writing from St. Michael, on the Yukon River, under date of June 30, says: "If I were twenty years younger than I am, I would be off for the Yukon. The days of '49 are not in it with the Yukon. I have just seen a man who one year ago was a deck watchman on one of the Yukon River steamers. Last winter he went to the placer mines. He leaves on the steamer for San Francisco to-night with \$150,000 in nuggets, all of which he picked out of one hole at Klondike, and he is only one of hundreds just as fortunate as himself. It makes me feel tired." Capt. Hooper, writing from Unalakleet, July 5, said: "The reports from the Yukon sound like fairy tales. I would not believe them, only I have seen the nuggets. This is probably the richest gold discovery ever made on this continent, and if I were twenty years younger I would resign and go up there."

We judge from a letter appearing in the Albuquerque (N. M.) "Citizen" that the Rev. M. Bercovitz is full of gloomy forebodings because, as he alleges, Capt. C. E. Nordstrom, 10th U. S. Cav., Acting Indian Agent at Pueblo, is asserting the civil authority to the disadvantage of the spiritual authority which the reverend gentleman represents. As "Bell, Book and Candle," are no longer in vogue, even in New Mexico, the reverend gentleman is obliged to get such melancholy satisfaction as he can out of a denunciation of Capt. Nordstrom in the paper named. He says that the Captain wrote a letter "to the Governor of Laguna, in which he threatens me with prison if I should venture to publish anything against him. So, you see that I am in danger, but my American soul rebels against insults and threats in place of reasoning, and so I cannot help it; I must write. He tells me: 'Just so sure as I year of you disobeying even the spirit of the orders which have been given you, just so sure will you be ejected, not only from your present quarters, but you will be removed from the Indian country.'" Mr. Bercovitz ascribes the difficulty to his use of a hymn book of which Capt. Nordstrom does not approve. It is much more reasonable to assume that the manner in which the hymns were sung was the cause of the difficulty. It was that which led to the indictment and trial of the head of the Salvation Army, in New York.



Lieut. F. T. Arnold, 6th U. S. Cav., is visiting at Earlyville, Iowa.

Lieut. J. M. Stotsenburg, 6th U. S. Cav., is visiting friends at Topeka, Kan.

Capt. Ogden Rafferty, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is spending a portion of his leave at Saticoy, Cal.

Lieut. J. H. Duval, 18th U. S. Inf., on leave, is visiting at 2024 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Col. T. A. Dodge, U. S. A., and Mrs. Dodge sailed for Europe July 24 on the steamship Gascogne.

Maj. W. C. Shannon, Surg., U. S. A., on leave, is visiting at No. 2232 Sherman avenue, Omaha, Neb.

Capt. Chas. Morris, 5th U. S. Art., of Fort Wadsworth, is spending a short leave at Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Maj. William Hamner, Paymr. U. S. A., on leave, and Mrs. Hamner are recent visitors at Fort Leavenworth.

Lieut. J. W. Hinkley, 5th U. S. Art., on an extended sick leave, is located for the present at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Capt. R. M. Rogers, 2d U. S. Art., Commandant of Fort Preble, Me., rejoined there July 28, from a short leave of absence.

Maj. S. W. Groesbeck, Judge Adv. U. S. A., on leave from San Francisco, is visiting at 14 South Newstead avenue, St. Louis.

Lieut. J. E. Normoyle, 25th U. S. Inf., completed, July 25, a pleasant tour in camp with the Texas Volunteer Guard at San Antonio.

Maj. Chas. F. Humphrey, Q. M., U. S. A., was expected this week at Pensacola and Fort Barrancas, Fla., on a short official visit.

Lieut. R. C. Van Vliet, 10th U. S. Inf., is spending a portion of his leave with his father, Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, at Shrewsbury, N. J.

Capt. M. C. Foote, 9th U. S. Inf., was expected to return to Sacket Harbor, N. Y., the latter part of this week from a month's vacation.

Col. A. B. Carey, Chief Paymr., Department of Dakota, has left St. Paul for the East to spend until the middle of September on leave.

Lieut. J. T. Honeycutt, 1st U. S. Art., who left Jackson Brks., New Orleans, July 16, on two months' leave, is visiting at West Point, N. Y.

Lieut. Peter Murray, 21st U. S. Inf., lately on leave at Fort Snelling, Minn., changes base when his leave is up to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

Lieut. W. L. Kenly, 1st U. S. Art., under recent orders changes base from Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, to Washington Barracks, D. C.

Lieut. G. A. Detchmندی, 1st U. S. Inf., absent on leave from the Presidio of San Francisco, until Sept. 1, next, is visiting at Milton, Ky.

Maj. Stephen Baker, U. S. Inf., on four months' leave, is visiting in New York, with address United Service Club, 16 West Thirty-first street.

Capt. R. B. Turner, with Co. B, 6th Inf., rejoined at Fort Thomas, July 31, from a tour in camp since July 6 last, with Kentucky troops at Louisville.

Lieut. J. H. Gardner, 9th U. S. Cav., has arrived at Fort Robinson, Neb., to enter upon his duties as Regimental Quartermaster under recent appointment.

Capt. R. P. Strong and Lieut. Clarence Deems, 4th U. S. Art., with Battery C, rejoined at Fort McHenry, July 24, from a tour of artillery practice at Fort Monroe.

Capt. E. B. Robertson, 9th U. S. Inf., has rejoined at Madison Barracks, N. Y., from a pleasant week in camp with the 2d Brigade, Pennsylvania National Guard.

Maj. L. M. Maus, Surg., U. S. A., was expected to arrive at Fort Hamilton, N. H., the latter part of this week to take charge on Monday next of the Medical Department of that post.

Col. W. H. Powell, 11th U. S. Inf., reported to Governor Francis M. Drake of Iowa, this week for duty in camp with Iowa troops until Aug. 25 next. He then goes to Sacket Harbor, N. Y.

Lieut. G. W. Read, A. D. C. to Gen. Wade, has taken charge of the A. G. O., Headquarters, Department of Dakota, during the absence in the East on leave for the summer of Col. M. V. Sheridan.

Col. J. C. Bates, 2d U. S. Inf., concludes on Saturday of this week, July 31, a very pleasant and satisfactory tour of duty with New York State troops at the camp at Peekskill, which commenced June 19 last.

Cpts. William Ennis and C. Chase and Lieuts. L. H. Walker, C. P. Townsley, G. G. Heiner, and A. S. Fleming, 4th U. S. Art., with Batteries G. and I., rejoined at Washington Barracks, July 24, from a tour of artillery practice at Fort Monroe.

Prince Takehito Arisugawa, Rear Admiral of the Japanese Navy, who was the representative of the Japanese Government at the recent jubilee celebration of Queen Victoria, arrived in New York, July 24, on the Cunard steamship Umbria, on his way home by way of Vancouver, after a brief visit to Montreal.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, accompanied by his Adjutant General, Col. H. C. Corbin, and Lieut. L. H. Strother, A. D. C., made an inspection of the post and garrison of Fort Adams, R. I., on July 24. The visiting party was received with the usual honors and accorded a hospitable reception by Col. A. C. M. Pennington, Commandant, and his officers. The party rejoined at Governors Island, July 26.

A foreign correspondent writes: A recent distinguished American visitor in Stockholm is Gen. William D. Whipple, U. S. A., on a tour around the world, and, at the request of the War Department and the Grand Army of the Republic, visited Stockholm to congratulate the old hero of the war of the rebellion, Maj. Gen. Baron Ernst von Vegesack, on his 77th birthday. During the war Gen. Von Vegesack was in command of the 26th Regiment, New York Volunteers, and fought with distinction at Antietam and Gaines's Mill.

Col. Richard Henry Savage, who is traveling abroad with Mrs. Savage, writing from Helsingfors, Russia, July 1, 1897, says: "Here we are after a very royal trip in Denmark, Norway and Sweden. I found on sale eleven of my novels. I have been treated royally in the three countries named, also here in Russia. We were presented at Stockholm to King Oscar II. of Norway and Sweden, and took supper at the Palace of Drottningholm on June 28. I was proud to wear my G. A. R. badge before the King, who was very gracious."

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, says a London dispatch, of July 24, having finished his investigations of the military system in England, has gone to Carlsbad, from which point he will go to Russia, where he will meet the Czar. He has asked permission to inspect the Russian army. In England, says the dispatch, Gen. Miles has been permitted to visit the arsenals and barracks, to sample the soldiers' rations, and to examine their equipments. Although the newspapers recently protested against the granting of such privileges to foreign officers from the Continent, no mention has been made of Maj. Gen. Miles in this connection.

Cadet S. L. Poor, U. S. N., has joined the U. S. S. New York, having recently been detached from the Brooklyn.

Act. Hosp. Steward B. Vitou, on duty at Willets Point, was seriously injured July 26 by being thrown from his bicycle down an embankment. His recovery is said to be uncertain.

A Fort Washackie correspondent writes: "Gen. Coppinger, Sir Rose Price of England, Lieut. Grote Hutcheson, A. D. C.; Dr. Seward Webb, and others are going to Jackson's Hole Country on a big hunt."

A dispatch of July 26, from Seattle, Wash., states that Father Tom Sherman, son of the late Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, U. S. A., has just arrived there, broken down in health, and will remain several months for recuperation.

Capt. J. C. F. Tillson, 14th U. S. Inf., spent this week in camp with South Carolina troops at Orangeburg, being assisted in his duties of instruction, etc., by Sergts. James McKale and Washington Ward, of the 5th U. S. Inf., from Fort McPherson, Ga.

Lieut. L. D. Greene, 7th Inf., Quartermaster at the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., and now on leave of absence, is at the Hotel Berkeley, Boston, this week, and will spend August with his family at "The Cliff," North Scituate, Mass.

A San Antonio dispatch informs us that Capt. Hoel S. Bishop, 5th U. S. Cav., was thrown from his horse during the recent interstate drill at San Antonio and received a severe fracture of the right shoulder. His horse ran against a post in a charge made by the cavalry. Two privates of his troop were also slightly injured.

Capt. D. J. Craigie, 12th U. S. Inf., who was injured some time ago in a runaway while on the road to the Rosebud agency to inspect supplies, lying for eight hours on the prairie before relief reached him, has been selected for a tour of recruiting service to commence Oct. 1 next.

Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, Minister to Spain; Mrs. Woodford, Miss Woodford and Mr. Stewart Woodford Capen, private secretary, sailed July 27, on the Paris for Southampton, en route to Madrid, accompanied by Capt. Tasker H. Bliss, Military Attaché, and Lieut. George S. Dyer, Naval Attaché.

Lieut. Comdr. A. V. Wadhams, U. S. N., contributes an article to the "Sailors' Magazine" for July, entitled "Boutship." In it he tells how one Hopkins, the best topman on the Nipsic in 1880-81, who was also more than the equal of any of the ship's company in swearing, became converted, joined the Bible class, and how he met his death a few weeks later in falling from the topmast crossreefs during a gale.

Gen. Galusha Pennypacker, U. S. A., retired, of Philadelphia, is a recent visitor to the Exposition at Nashville, which gives the "American" of that city an opportunity to say: "There could hardly be a more welcomed visitor to Nashville than Gen. Pennypacker. He was on duty here with his regiment for several years after the war, and through his generosity, kind-heartedness and many qualifications endeared himself to all the people."

President McKinley and a party consisting of Mrs. McKinley, Secretary and Mrs. Alger, Secretary Porter, Mrs. Saxton, Mrs. McKinley's aunt, and a maid, arrived at Plattsburg, N. Y., July 28, for a sojourn at Hotel Champlain until Aug. 23, when the President goes to Buffalo to attend the G. A. R. encampment. Col. Kline, 21st Inf., commandant of Plattsburg Barracks, and his officers, are doing everything in their power to make the visit an enjoyable one.

Miss Agnes Weston, known in England as "the Mother of British Bluejackets," has done more for the uplifting of the English sailor than any other woman. She has established many "rests," and during the thirty years of her labor has done much for the cause of temperance among the tars. Her temperance magazine, "Ashore and Afloat," has met with such flattering success that our naval authorities have requested her to mail the magazines to American warships.

The promotion of Col. John M. Bacon, of the Cavalry, carrying him from Fort Huachuca to fresh fields and pastures new, the Arizona "Daily Citizen" says: "His many friends and admirers will regret the change. His command here has proved a great blessing to those exposed to a frontier life, for owing to eternal vigilance the Apache murderer and destroyer has practically become a thing of the past. The prompt and efficient services rendered the people of Nogales and vicinity, during the filibuster troubles last summer and the universal courtesy shown Federal and Territorial officers will be long remembered."

Col. T. M. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson gave a delightful card party recently, to about fifty of the officers and ladies of Vancouver Barracks, and friends from Portland, in honor of Lieut. T. M. Anderson, Jr., 13th U. S. Inf., who has recently won his commission and is now spending his delay at his home. Their handsome residence was beautifully decorated. The first prize for the ladies was won by Miss Mary Wolverton, and Mrs. McCain won the second. The prizes for gentlemen were captured by Lieuts. Miles and Ettinge respectively. Just before supper was served Mrs. Anderson announced the engagement of Miss Minnie Anderson to Lieut. R. H. Allen, 14th Inf. After supper the guests were entertained by the mandolin club, composed of several young ladies and officers.

Mrs. Kate L. Glasford of Muskegon County, has, says a Muskegon (Mich.) dispatch, the unique distinction of having had five husbands, each of whom was a war veteran. She is a well-preserved woman of 61 years, and of attractive appearance. Her first husband, William C. Simmons, was a member of the U. S. Dragoons, and she served as a nurse. For meritorious services at Harrison's Landing she was presented by President Lincoln with a gold medal. Simmons was taken prisoner, and she never heard of him again. After the war she married Andrew J. Harrington. Divorced in 1876, she married John White, from whom she also obtained a divorce. In 1889 she moved to Muskegon County and married William Fowler, from whom she was divorced. Then, after a time, came her present husband, Glasford.

The New York "Journal," of July 27, publishes the following letter from Mrs. Lang, wife of Lieut. C. E. Lang, 2d U. S. Art.: "Kindly say in regard to the latest publicity given to my domestic affairs, that the publications which appear from time to time are either prepared directly by Mr. Lang, or are published at his instigation. They are designed chiefly to annoy me and my father and mother. Much that they contain is untrue, particularly that which alleges unkind treatment of me by the officers and their families at Fort Warren, and that which implies the existing separation between us is due to the influence of officers here. Mr. Lang knows too well the cause of our separation. It is not different from that which has urged many a sad, self-respecting wife to act in the same way. If it be possible, I hope the publicity of my affairs may cease, and I write this in the hope that it may serve in some degree this object. To this end, also, I would be glad if you would give this conspicuous place."

"Fort Warren, July 22."

MARIE A. LANG,

Lieut. U. B. Harris, U. S. N., is on leave at Columbus, Ind.

Lieut. C. A. Gove, U. S. N., who has been on duty on the Cincinnati, is enjoying a two months' leave.

Ensign T. J. Senn, U. S. N., under recent orders, has joined the Monterey as Watch and Division Officer.

Gen. Caleb H. Carlton, U. S. A., lately retired, has made his home at 839 Prospect street, Cleveland, O.

Lieut. Edward Sigerfoos, 5th U. S. Inf., on a few weeks' leave from Fort McPherson, Ga., is visiting at Arcanum, Ohio.

Mr. C. M. Dally, secretary of the American Ordnance Company, left on the steamer Lahn, July 26, for a brief visit to England.

Surg. N. H. Drake, U. S. N., recently on duty on the Minneapolis, has been detached and is waiting orders at Chester, N. J.

Capt. G. D. DeShaw, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., returned to Washington Barracks early in the week from a short visit to Oatlands, Va.

Lieut. Comdr. S. C. Paine, U. S. N., now attached to the Boston, will join the Olympia the latter part of August as executive officer.

Lieut. Anton Springer, Jr., 21st U. S. Inf., rejoined at Plattsburg Barracks this week from a fortnight's visit to friends at Rome, N. Y.

Lieut. A. G. Nissen, 6th U. S. Cav., is expected to rejoin at Fort Myer, Va., early next week from a month's visit to friends at Clinton, O.

A dispatch from Vienna states that the Czar of Russia has presented to King Alexander of Serbia 40,000 Berdan rifles and 25,000,000 cartridges.

The family of Adj. Gen. Charles Whitney Tillinghast, 2d, New York, are domiciled in the home of Lieut. Commo. Field, U. S. N., at Bennington Center.

A Vallejo (Cal.) dispatch says: A Klondike syndicate has been formed among its members being Admiral Kirkland, Commander of Mare Island; W. H. Skerrett, his clerk.

Capt. W. H. H. Crowell and Lieuts. W. K. Jones and G. C. Saffarans, 6th Inf., rejoined at Fort Thomas, Ky., July 24, from a short tour of rifle practice on the Licking River.

Maj. T. C. Lebo, 6th Cav., arrived at Leesburg, Va., this week and assumed command of the camp established there for the troops at Fort Myer, while engaged in target practice.

The revolutionary battleground of Stony Point, Rockland County, New York, the scene of Mad Anthony Wayne's famous charge, is to be acquired by the State and made into a park.

Lieut. Gen. J. M. Schofield and Mrs. Schofield and Rear Adml. and Mrs. Upshur, were among those present at the opening reception, on July 27, of the Ladies' Club at Bar Harbor, Me.

Lieut. Col. W. S. Worth, 13th U. S. Inf., Commandant of Fort Columbus, visited the State camp at Sea Girt, N. J., this week, where Co. F of his regiment has been in camp for some time past.

Rear Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N.; Capt. Oberlin, Mathies Carter, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and Lewis M. Haupt, of Pennsylvania, were, on July 21, nominated as members of the Nicaragua Canal Commission.

The construction of Fort Hancock, at Sandy Hook, N. J., is being retarded by repeated strikes of workmen employed by the contractors. The Government is not affected except that the completion of the work may be delayed.

Col. S. S. Sumner, 6th U. S. Cav., rejoined at Fort Myer, Va., early in the week from a fortnight's stay in camp with the Pennsylvania troops and expects to leave Fort Myer next week to spend August and September on leave.

Red Tape, the beloved of bureau clerks, has a strong hold in France. Recently a pensioned policeman who had not drawn his allowance for two quarters presented the usual certificate that he had not died since the last payment. The money for the last quarter was paid, and then he was compelled to get a certificate covering the previous six months.

Army officers lately in New York City are: Col. J. C. Bates, Lieut. H. M. Reeve, Lieut. F. R. Shunk, Manhattan; Lieut. J. Baylies, Murray Hill; Capt. H. J. Slocum, Normandie; Lieut. C. Stewart, Lieut. M. B. Saffold; Lieut. S. W. Dunning, Lieut. J. P. Ryan, Grand Hotel; Surg. Gen. G. M. Sternberg, Albemarle; Maj. J. B. Burbank, Everett House; Lieut. E. L. Phillips, Lieut. C. J. Stevens, St. Denis; Capt. T. H. Bliss, Astor House; Lieut. Col. Thomas Ward, Hoffman House.

Pork, according to a "Kansas Philosopher" in the El Dorado "Republican," is an important factor in the domestic economy as well as in other matters, for, says he, "no man who lives on meat was ever known to lick his wife or ask for a divorce. Napoleon lost Waterloo because the allied forces had bacon for breakfast the morning of the fight. The French had vegetable soup. The South had to give in at Appomattox because they were out of meat. No war can be successfully waged without hog meat."

A Newport (R. I.) dispatch says: The interest in the harbor fête, which is to come off the evening of Aug. 4, increases as the day approaches. Rear Adml. Seward of the North Atlantic Squadron has promised to do everything in his power to help the thing along, and he assures the committee at least six ships will attend. The land parade in the afternoon will be a grand affair. Besides the local militia, there will be the troops from Fort Adams, under Col. Pennington, the sailors from the training station, and a detachment of sailors and marines from each ship.

The New York society paper, "Forum," publishes a portrait of the daughter-in-law of Col. George L. Gillespie, C. E., U. S. A., of whom it says: "Mrs. Robert Gillespie was Miss Lillian M. Stokes, daughter of Mr. Thos. Stokes. Her marriage in April was one of the fashionable events of Easter week. She has been a great belle in society for several seasons, and both herself and her sister, Miss Elizabeth Stokes, are well-known at Lenox, Newport and Bar Harbor. She is an expert whip and quite a musician. Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie are now traveling on the continent, but they are expected to return to town early in the fall."

The Hon. A. E. Buck, U. S. Minister to Japan, and party, including Col. Edmund Rice, U. S. A., Military Attaché, and Mrs. Rice, arrived at Yokohama, June 28. Mr. Herod, Secretary of Legation, and Comdr. Barber, Naval Attaché, came down from Tokyo and proceeded on board the Peru on her arrival, together with Flat Lieut. Reamey, of the Olympia, to receive the new Minister. Upon landing Mr. Buck and party were met by Mr. Melvor, U. S. Consul General, and Mr. Seidmore, Deputy Consul, and conveyed to the U. S. Consulate General, where an unofficial reception was held by the new Minister, and a number of American residents present to him.



## WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., July 21, 1897.

The post presents a quite deserted aspect at present. Each week since graduation has been marked by the departure of one or more families, the greater number having gone to the seashore. Prof. and Mrs. Bass are at Bar Harbor, Prof. and Mrs. Edgerton are at Fishers Island, Prof. Larned and family, Capt. Parker and family are at Conanicut Park, where they were joined by Prof. Michie and family on Monday. Col. and Mrs. Davis and the Misses Davis left July 15 for Cottage City, Mass. Lieut. and Mrs. Hunter are abroad, as are also Lieut. and Mrs. Cronin and Prof. Fieberger. Capt. Gordon and family are visiting relatives in Omaha. Capt. Bruff is visiting at Annapolis, Md. His son Charles is a member of the new fourth class at the Naval Academy. Prof. and Mrs. Wood, Prof. and Mrs. Tillman have also departed for the season. Lieut. and Mrs. Cassatt are abroad. Maj. Spurgin and family expect to spend a fortnight at Fishers Island.

Capt. Henry O. S. Heistand, 11th Inf.; Mrs. Heistand and her sister, Miss Marie Donavin, have been guests of Col. and Mrs. Hein.

Miss Donavin, who is gifted with an exquisite voice which has been thoroughly cultivated, sang during the offertory at the morning service at the Cadet Chapel on Sunday, July 11, and again at the concert on the following Thursday evening, July 15.

Cadet graduates, Lieuts. Cloke and Barlow, assigned to the 3d Infantry and 9th Infantry respectively; Lieut. John L. Chamberlin, 1st Art., and Capt. Walter S. Schuyler, 5th Cav., have been among officers recently visiting at the post.

The Misses Bradford, sister of Cadet Bradford; Harper, Doty, Avery, Eshleman and Pollock have been a few among the many young ladies attending recent cadet hops. The members of the new fourth class have been assigned to their respective companies when duly qualified. The appointment of Corporals was not made until July 13. The following is a list of the appointments: 117, Troxel, Kansas; 118, Van Schaick, New York; 119, Walker, I. C., Ohio; 120, Walker, W. Mc J., Pennsylvania; 121, West, Virginia; 122, Williams, A., Indiana; 123, Willing, Mississippi; 124, Woolery, Minnesota; 125, Lane, California.

## POST EXCHANGES NOT LIABLE TO TAX.

The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue has addressed the following letter to collectors:

Treasury Department,

Office of Internal Revenue,

Washington, D. C., July 17, 1897.

To the Collectors of Internal Revenue:

You are hereby advised that, it having been shown to this office that the post exchanges of the Army are no longer the mere social clubs that the old post canteens were, but that they are now brought under the complete control of the Secretary of War by the regulations as governmental agencies, special tax is not required to be paid by these exchanges, either as dealers in oleomargarine, or as liquor dealers, or malt liquor dealers. You may accordingly furnish the officers in charge of Army post exchanges in your district with the prescribed form—38—for making claim for the redemption of special tax stamps issued to them within three years last passed, notifying them at the same time that claims for the redemption of stamps for prior periods are barred by the three years' limitation as to redemption of stamps imposed in Section 17, of the act of March 3, 1879.

G. W. WILSON, Act. Commissioner.

## NEW CONTRIBUTION TO NAPOLEONIC LITERATURE.

From the Toledo Commercial.

Lieutenant H. H. Sargent, 2d U. S. Cavalry, whose book on "Napoleon Bonaparte's First Campaign," published about two years ago, attracted such wide attention upon both sides of the Atlantic, and was so well received by the press and public in this country and in Great Britain, has, during the past two years, been at work on "The Campaign of Marengo." Those who have had the opportunity of examining the manuscript of this work declare that it possesses the same conspicuous merits as "Napoleon Bonaparte's First Campaign." If so, doubtless, it will be widely read; for "Napoleon Bonaparte's First Campaign" brought the author much fame as a vivid, clear, concise, and lucid writer on military subjects.

As a result of this first work, Lieut. Sargent received much praise from a number of the leading soldiers and distinguished writers of this country and Great Britain. Among this number were Lord Wolseley, commander in chief of the British Army; General Ruggles, Adjutant General, United States Army; Generals Greeley, Wheaton, Otis, Forsyth and Copping; Col. Hall and MacArthur, and Major Wagner, United States Army; Prof. A. S. Hill, author of "Principles of Rhetoric" Harvard University; Owen Wister, author of "Red Men and White"; William O'Connor Morris, Tullamore, Ireland, author of "Napoleon, Warrior, Ruler"; John C. Ropes, author of "The First Napoleon," and "The Campaign of Waterloo"; E. F. Ware, author of "Some of the Rhymes or Ironquill," and Ambrose Bierce, author of "Black Beetles in Amber."

Upon the English in "Napoleon Bonaparte's First Campaign" one of the leading journals of the United States commented as follows: "One of the remarkable features of Lieutenant Sargent's book is its extreme lucidity. Such clearness and concise vigor as it exhibits are rare even among military critics, every sentence tells just exactly what was intended, each word seems to go just where it belongs." And the London "Times," in a long review of the book, had among other things, this to say: "No one, whether he be civilian or soldier, can, after the perusal of this small volume, fail to realize vividly the stupendous genius of Napoleon Bonaparte as manifested even in the earliest years of his service in the field. \* \* \* Valuable as is this book as a treatise on strategy, its worth in this respect is far surpassed by its value as a life-like portrayal of Napoleon, not only the strategist and tactician, but the general, heaven born."

It is rather a remarkable fact that Lieutenant Sargent, who had never before written a line for publication, and who, at the time, was stationed at Fort Bowie, Ariz., a small two-company post in the Apache country, where there were few facilities for investigation, should have made such a success of his first effort.

It remains to be seen whether in "The Campaign of Marengo" he will add to the fame and reputation which his first book brought him. "The Campaign of Marengo" was written at Fort Wingate, N. Mex., a small two-company post in the Navajo country. The manuscript of the book is now in the hands of the publisher,

A. C. McClurg & Co., of Chicago, and the book will probably be issued some time within the next three months. Lieutenant Sargent is at present the Quartermaster of the 2d U. S. Cavalry, whose headquarters are now at Fort Wingate, N. Mex.

It is something of which our country should be proud that in both the Navy and Army of the United States there should be found writers whose works upon naval and military strategy have been so highly praised at home and abroad. Captain A. T. Mahan, of the Navy, and Lieutenant H. H. Sargent, of the Army, are deserving of high praise for the work which has brought them so much fame. Their work is a credit to the Navy and Army of the United States.

## A SOUTHERN OPINION.

From the Jackson (S. C.) News.

"Our Country, Right or Wrong." This is the inscription in one of the Government buildings at West Point. It is a fine sentiment for soldiers. In the spirit of the Fourth of July the Brooklyn "Eagle" makes the following comment upon the West Point motto:

"The reasonableness of the motto—at West Point—should be apparent. There has never been any failure at that post or among its graduates to carry out the spirit of that principle. The seeming failure arose from a sincere variance of opinion as to what was 'our country.' Those who regarded it as a sovereignty recognized the indissoluble Union as their 'country.' Those who regarded the collective republic as a separable league or lesser republics found their 'country' in their State. Statesmanship failed to solve the dispute and remitted it to war. War settled it in favor of nationality and acquiescence in that decision became unanimous."

Some time ago we had occasion to remonstrate with our Brooklyn contemporary for its characterization of the late war on the part of the Southern States as "the rebellion," and its constant references to the officers and men who served in the Confederate armies as "rebels." We protested that our contemporary knew better, and that it should try to encourage in its public a more thoughtful and accurate manner of speech. Its admission now that there has never been any failure among the graduates at West Point to carry out the spirit of the principle contained in the motto is all that we could ask. Those of their number who went with their States when they seceded from the Union, fought for their country. Their country was their respective States, and they were not in any sense traitors or rebels. We are glad to see that the esteemed Brooklyn "Eagle," which fairly bows down and worships "Old Glory," is beginning to see light at last.

## ADML. BEARDSLEE IS AN AMERICAN.

(From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

Washington, July 16.—When Wiltse came back from Honolulu a brother officer in the Navy met him and said: "I was sorry to see you pull down the flag."

The tears came into Wiltse's eyes, as he replied, with sharp emphasis on the personal pronoun, "I did not pull it down, I did not pull down the flag."

He meant that he was an unwilling instrument in the hands of President Cleveland's special commissioner when the American flag was lowered in Hawaii. That incident has rankled in the minds of the naval officers ever since. They are looking now for every steamer to bring the news that Adml. Beardslee has raised the flag again. The Admiral's instructions are strong and explicit. At the first indication of undue interference by the Japanese or any other power in Hawaiian affairs, he is to land marines and raise the flag.

"What kind of a man is Beardslee?" was asked at the Navy Department to-day.

"He is an American," was the reply, with significance in the tone.

The Japanese will need to be very circumspect to avoid giving Admiral Beardslee all of the justification his instructions require to land and raise the flag. It is not probable that the Admiral will strain his instructions to find an opportunity to act. But it is certain, those say who know him, that he will act with patriotic promptness the moment he can do so. The expectation that the news will come of the raising of the flag is strong in naval circles.

While the State Department is far from engaging in any jingo business, it is made plain by the general feeling which prevails that if Beardslee finds it necessary to act he will be sustained. The following policy of the McKinley administration is taking form and it is firm in character: The United States will not be caught napping. If there appears to be no necessity for haste the Senate will probably leave the treaty of annexation to be ratified at the regular session. A canvass has been made of friends of the administration, and it is stated most positively that enough votes are promised to ratify when the matter is brought up. If Congress adjourns without action by the Senate the instructions to Beardslee will be sufficient to protect the mutual interests of the United States and Hawaii.

President Dole of the Hawaiian republic stands ready to supplement Beardslee's instruction in a manner which will shut out any interference.

It is not a matter of general information that a deed of cession of Hawaii to the United States has been drafted. It is complete in all respects but one. It wants only the signature of President Dole to make it effective. While the American Admiral waits only for the valid reason to land, the Hawaiian President is ready to sign the deed of cession the moment the American authority puts foot upon that soil. The situation is sharply defined. It only needs the first act of meddling by an outside power to develop into an object lesson in robust Americanism.

## WAR COLLEGE AND VICINITY.

On Monday, July 19, a reception was given on board the battleship Iowa, in honor of a delegation from Iowa, to which all the officers and ladies at the neighboring stations were invited. Mr. McCarthy presented to the ship a superb silver service in the name of the citizens of Iowa. After the speeches a delicious luncheon was served, during which the band gave a concert.

Miss Goodrich entertained a few of her friends at an informal dance at the War College.

Miss Edith Benham, daughter of Admiral Benham, and Miss Violet Niles have been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Niles at the Torpedo Station. Mr. Ziegemeier left the station on Tuesday, July 20, to join his ship, the Annapolis. Mrs. Ziegemeier will spend the summer at Newport.

A number of officers and their families went to Quonset Point, where the State Militia and two batteries

from Fort Adams were encamped, for Governor's Day. Mrs. Macdonald, wife of Lieut. Macdonald, of Fort Riley, is the guest of her father, Col. Pennington.

Mrs. Wilcox gave a very pretty tea in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Edgerton on Friday afternoon. Mr. Harrison served the ice and Mrs. Rowan the punch, and Miss Thompson poured tea.

## FORT SHERMAN, IDAHO.

Capt. W. V. Richards, 16th U. S. Inf., having been detailed A. D. C. to General Brooke, a farewell reception to him and Mrs. Richards was tendered before leaving Fort Sherman. The Coeur d'Alene press, referring to the occasion, says: "The reception by the officers and ladies took place at the club rooms, and was a joyous occasion. Opportunity was taken by Capt. Richards, Co. G, to present to him a beautiful silver punch bowl, valued at \$80. The company marched to the officers' club, and 1st Sergt. Samuel Johnston made the presentation in an appropriate manner; but having served seventeen years as 1st Sergeant under Capt. Richards, his voice failed to give utterance to all he desired to say to his company commander. The Captain responded in a neat speech, thanking the company, and stating that he was proud to turn over to his Colonel men like those of Co. G, and that, though distant, he would ever remember his late company with pride and without blushing. Then Lieut. Wright stepped forward and in the name of the officers of the post, presented a loving cup of admirable beauty, to the Captain, who in return expressed his gratitude for the gift, saying that both these presents, so graciously bestowed, he would prize dearly, yet that the name 'loving cup' could not bear the love he felt toward the better officers he leaves behind. The band played 'The Soldier's Chorus,' from Faust."

## FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA.

July 27, 1897.

1st Lieut. J. F. Koester, 3d Cav., who had been on duty at Alleghany College, Meadville, Pa., is at the post, on a visit to Lieut. Snow, 1st Art.

Lieut. Col. W. A. Marye, Ord. Dept., commanding the Fort Monroe Arsenal, went to Richmond, July 22, to inspect a quantity of cast-iron projectiles being manufactured for the Government by the Tredegar Iron Works.

Lieut. C. L. Phillips, 4th Art., Adjt., returned from leave July 22.

The three batteries of the 4th Artillery, which have been in camp at this post during the past month, having completed their annual target practice, left for their respective posts, Battery C, on July 23, for Fort McHenry; and Batteries G and I on the morning of July 24 for Washington Barracks. The Washington batteries had transportation by rail instead of by boat.

The work on the new hospital building for the post is progressing rapidly, and we have strong hopes that the building will be ready for occupancy before the cold weather sets in. It is to be a very fine hospital, probably one of the best in the service. Work on the post office building is also being pushed, and we hope soon to have a building suitable for this purpose. The new building will have offices in it for the U. S. Commissioner and for the Custom House officer stationed here.

The Artillery School baseball team played a game at the home grounds with the strong team from Newport News, on July 24, and won by the score of 8 to 7. This was the best played game seen here in two years, and was distinguished by hard batting and brilliant fielding. Mr. Leonard, of Hampton, umpired the game.

Recruit Joseph W. Black, Battery G, 6th Art., was accidentally drowned at the post about 11.30 a. m., July 26, while bathing in the enlisted men's bath house.

The batteries having in charge the work have now nearly completed the mounting of the second pit of mortar carriages in the new mortar battery near the post. The Engineer Department is constructing a series of fresh water tanks in which to store the cables pertaining to the system of submarine mines which form part of

## UNIFORMS FOR EX-OFFICERS.

Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C., July 23, 1897.

The Secretary of War.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 14th ultimo, requesting an opinion whether section 1226 of the Revised Statutes is applicable to persons who were officers in the volunteer service during the late war, but are not now officers in the Regular Army.

The request for the opinion grows out of the application of James F. Farrell, late a Captain of the 5th New York Heavy Artillery, and breveted Major of U. S. Volunteers, to your department for instructions as to the kind of uniform he is entitled to wear, under this section.

I am not altogether satisfied that the application of this private citizen raises a question of law in the administration of your Department which properly calls for an opinion from me, but it appears from the enclosures, and I am otherwise informed, that proper cases, demanding a decision of the same question, are pending in several of the Executive Departments, so I am disposed to regard the rule advanced by my predecessors when declining to give opinions, as perhaps inapplicable to the existing situation.

The section in question reads as follows: "Section 1226.—All officers who have served during the Rebellion as volunteers in the Army of the United States and have been honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, shall be entitled to bear the official title, and, upon occasions of ceremony, to wear the uniform of the highest grade they have held, by brevet or other commissions, in the volunteer service. The highest volunteer rank which has been held by officers of the Regular Army shall be entered, with their names respectively upon the Army Register. But these privileges shall not entitle any officer to command, pay, or emoluments."

This section speaks for itself; the language is plain; it requires no construction. In its leading features—the bearing of an official title and the wearing of a uniform upon occasions of ceremony—the section applies only to ex-officers who have served during the Rebellion as volunteers, and have been honorably mustered out of that service, and are not now in the Regular Army. The only privilege granted to officers in the Regular Army who acquired rank in the volunteer service is the entry of their highest volunteer rank upon the Army Register.

Both departmental and legislative construction confirm the accuracy of the above conclusions. (War Department, General Orders No. 78, Aug. 24, 1867. Act of Feb. 4, 1897, 29 Stat., 511.)

Your question is therefore answered in the affirmative. Very respectfully,  
J. K. RICHARDS,  
Solicitor General.



## THE ARMY.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.  
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

CIRCULAR 15, JULY 24, 1897 W. D. A. G. O. O.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

1. First-Class Gunner's Insignia.—The first-class gunner's insignia prescribed by General Orders, No. 41, Sept. 4, 1896, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, will be worn upon the right sleeve of the dress coat, blouse, and overcoat.—(Decision Sec. War, June 22, '97.—55719—A. G. O., '97.)

2. Artillery Badges.—The gunner's badge is a bronze disk, the size of a silver half-dollar, pendant from a trunion of a miniature bronze cannon with pin fastening. On the upper semicircle of the face of the disk are the words "U. S. Artillery," and the circle is completed by thirteen stars. A gunner's quadrant is in the center.

Gunnery specialists of Class A are the competitors at the battery competitions who have been found proficient in "Communications," as set forth in paragraph IV, General Orders, No. 41, Sept. 4, 1896, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office. Gunnery specialists of Class B are those found proficient in the "Use of Meteorological Instruments and Range Table Work." Full gunnery specialists are those found proficient in all the subjects covered by both Classes A and B.

The three badges for gunnery specialists are of the same size and have the same fastenings, letters and stars as the gunner's badge, but are of silver.

The center of Class A badge has the telegraph and batteries; Class B, the wind-cups and anemometer; and that of the full gunnery specialist a combination of the telegraph key, wind-cups and anemometer.

These badges are worn upon the dress coat, blouse, and overcoat, in the position prescribed in paragraph 1551, Army Regulations.

The badges are now ready for issue by the Ordnance Department, and will be supplied upon proper requisition.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War.

SAM'L BRECK, A. A. G.

G. O. 15, JULY 23 DEP. TEXS.

1st Lieut. Thomas R. Adams, 5th Art., is announced as Aide-de-Camp to the Brigadier General Commanding.

1st Lieut. Thomas R. Adams, 5th Art., Aide-de-Camp, is announced as Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the Department, and will receipt for all property pertaining to that office to 1st Lieut. John Little, 14th Inf., who is hereby relieved.

By command of Brigadier General Graham:

ARTHUR MCARTHUR, A. A. G.

## LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Maj. Henry Jackson, 3d Cav., is relieved from recruiting duty at Boston, Oct. 1, and will join his regiment at Fort Ethan Allen. (H. Q. A., July 29.)

The following named officers are relieved from recruiting duty, Oct. 1: 1st Lieut. John D. L. Hartman, 1st Cav., Albany, N. Y.; 1st Lieut. Guy Carleton, 2d Cav., St. Paul, Minn.; Capt. Montgomery D. Parker, 7th Cav., Cincinnati, O.; Capt. Henry F. Kendall, 8th Cav., St. Louis, Mo.; Capt. George H. Evans, 10th Cav., Pittsburg, Pa.; Capt. Egbert B. Savage, 8th Inf., New York City; Capt. Ralph W. Hoyt, 11th Inf., Indianapolis, Ind.; Capt. Leon A. Matile, 14th Inf., Cleveland, O.; Capt. George H. Palmer, 16th Inf., Chicago, Ill.; Capt. William T. Wood, 18th Inf., Louisville, Ky.; Capt. Edward B. Pratt, 23d Inf., Milwaukee, Wis.; Capt. Alfred C. Markley, 24th Inf., Philadelphia, Pa.

1st Lieut. S. M. Foote is transferred from the Vermont Academy to the Cornwall (N. Y.) Academy.

1st Lieut. J. K. Miller has been detailed as professor at Alleghany College, Pa., vice Krester, who will join his troop.

1st Lieut. J. O. Green, 25th Inf., is ordered before a retiring board.

When the present supply of enlisted men's blouses is exhausted improved blouses will be issued. Overcoats will hereafter be lined throughout.

## GENERAL OFFICERS.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, Commanding the Department, accompanied by 1st Lieut. L. H. Strother, A. D. C., will proceed to Fort Adams, R. I., and make an inspection of the post and the garrison thereat. (S. O. 172, D. E., July 23.)

## STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

So much of paragraph 16, S. O., No. 162, July 14, 1897, H. Q. A., as relieves 1st Lieut. Benjamin Brooke, Asst. Surg., from duty at Fort Thomas, Ky., to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave, and directs him to then report at Hot Springs, Ark., for temporary duty, is amended to take effect at once. (H. Q. A., July 28.)

Maj. Charles W. Raymond, Corps of Engrs., U. S. A.; Alfred Noble, and George Y. Wisner are designated and appointed by the President as a board of engineers to make "surveys and examinations (including estimate of cost) of deep waterways and the routes thereof, between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic tide waters, as recommended by the report of the Deep Waterways Commission," as required by the said act. (H. Q. A., July 28.)

Lieut. Theodore Schwan, Asst. Adj. Gen., will return from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to Omaha, Neb., his station, via Fort Robinson, Neb., at which post he will remain long enough to witness certain drills and exercises and to perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Department Commander. S. O. 71, D. C., July 14.)

Capt. David A. Lyle, Ord. Dept., will make two visits to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, to witness firing tests of the first 12-inch mortar carriage, model 1896, and of the first 10-inch disappearing carriage, L. F. model 1896, made by the Southworth Foundry and Machine Company. (H. Q. A., July 29.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Asa B. Carey, Deputy Paymr. Gen., in S. O. 93, July 19, 1897, Department of Dakota, is extended one month. (H. Q. A., July 29.)

Comy. Sergt. Jules P. Edmunds will proceed July 22 to Fort Schuyler. (Fort Slocum, July 18.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 1, 1897, is granted Post Chaplain George Robinson, U. S. A. (S. O. 130, D. M., July 17.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Lieut. Col. Asa B. Carey, Deputy Paymr. Gen., U. S. A. (S. O. 93, D. D., July 19.)

Capt. J. E. Pilcher, Asst. Surg., with detachment hospital corps will accompany the 17th Infantry to Chicago. (Columbus Barracks, July 19.)

Maj. Charles H. Whipple, Paymr., will take charge of

the office of the Chief Paymaster, Department of Dakota, and perform the duties incident thereto, during the temporary absence on leave of Lieut. Col. Asa B. Carey, Deputy Paymr. Gen., Chief Paymaster. (S. O. 93, D. D., July 21.)

So much of par. 5, S. O. 112, May 14, 1897, H. Q. A., as directs 1st Lieut. John W. Joyce, Ord. Dept., to report by letter to the Chief of Ordnance for assignment to duty upon being relieved from service at the U. S. M. A., West Point, New York, July 31, 1897, is amended so as to direct him to report in person to the Commanding Officer, Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, New York, at the time specified, for assignment to duty. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

Under A. R. 99, Ord. Sergt. J. R. Neaves is detailed Post Sergeant Major. (Fort Washington, July 22.)

Capt. W. F. Carter, Asst. Surg., is appointed Post Treasurer and Post Exchange Officer. (Fort Washington, July 22.)

Ord. Sergt. Patrick Farrell will report to the Commanding Officer, St. Francis Barracks, July 30, for discharge and re-enlistment. (S. O. 172, D. E., July 23.)

The leave granted Chaplain Chas. W. Freeland is extended two days. (Fort Monroe, July 24.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about Aug. 9, is granted Maj. George K. Smith, Paymr. (S. O. 173, D. E., July 23.)

Leave for four months, to take effect upon the arrival of Capt. Frank R. Keefer, Asst. Surg., at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., is granted Capt. John L. Phillips, Asst. Surg. (H. Q. A., July 24.)

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ord. Dept., will proceed to the works of the Ladin and Rand Powder Company, Wayne, N. J., on official business pertaining to the inspection of saluting powder. (H. Q. A., July 24.)

Capt. W. H. Arthur, Asst. Surg., with detachment of hospital corps will accompany the 6th Cavalry to Leesburg, Va., for target practice. (Fort Myer, July 26.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. James R. Gillespie, now on furlough at Philadelphia, Pa., will report upon expiration, Aug. 10, 1897, to the Depot Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., for duty at the Schuykill Arsenal in that city, to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Raymond Beale, who will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Frederick A. Clayton; Sergt. Clayton, when thus relieved, to Fort McHenry, Md. (H. Q. A., July 26.)

1st Lieut. George W. Burr, Ord. Dept., will make one visit during the current month, and four visits during August, 1897, or so many thereof as may be necessary, to the Rome Locomotive and Machine Works, Rome, N. Y., on official business pertaining to the inspection of cast iron projectiles. (H. Q. A., July 27.)

The following transfers are made: Post Q. M. Sergt. Robert Von Der Goltz, now at Washington Barracks, D. C., to Fort Harrison, Mont., to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. George Eppert, who, when thus relieved, to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. John M. Hactor; Sergt. Hactor, when relieved, to Washington Barracks, D. C. (H. Q. A., July 28.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Andrew T. Fife (appointed July 26, 1897, from Sergeant Major, 2d Cavalry), now at Fort Wingate, N. M., will be sent to Fort Washington, Md. (H. Q. A., July 28.)

## CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1st CAVALRY.—COLONEL ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

Leave for one month to take effect about Aug. 25, is granted Capt. John Pitcher, 1st Cav. (Fort Huachuca, Ariz.), with permission to apply to the proper authority for an extension of one month. (S. O. 56, D. C., July 19.)

2d CAVALRY.—COLONEL GEORGE G. HUNTT.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Matthew C. Smith, 2d Cav., is extended eighteen days. (H. Q. A., July 28.)

3d CAVALRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Julius T. Conrad, 3d Cav., is extended ten days. (S. O. 131, D. M., July 19.)

Lance Corps. Consuelo A. Swane, C. and J. W. Tilford, B. have been appointed Corporals.

Upon completion of its practice march to Portland, Me., and duty thereat, under instructions, Troop F, 3d Cav., will make a practice march to Bangor, Me., attend the Eastern Maine State Fair at that place from Aug. 31 to Sept. 3, and then return, by marching, to Fort Ethan Allen. (S. O. 175, D. E., July 28.)

Lieut. Col. Adna R. Chaffee, 3d Cav., is relieved from further duty at the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and will proceed to Fort Riley, Kan., and report at the Cavalry and Light Artillery School, for duty. (H. Q. A., July 28.)

4th CAVALRY.—COLONEL CHARLES E. COMPTON.

Leave for one month, to take effect on Aug. 1, is granted 2d Lieut. Samuel McP. Rutherford, 4th Cav. (S. O. 77, D. C., July 21.)

Maj. Jacob A. Augur, 4th Cav., is detailed for duty at the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (H. Q. A., July 28.)

5th CAVALRY.—COLONEL LOUIS H. CARPENTER.

1st Lieut. Augustus C. Macomb, 5th Cav., will report at Department of Texas, headquarters for consultation with the Acting Engineer Officer of the Department in connection with the topographical work in the vicinity of Fort McIntosh, and upon completion of the duty he will return to his station. (S. O. 80, D. T., July 20.)

2d Lieut. John W. Craig, 5th Cav., is detailed as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, vice 2d Lieut. William Lassiter, 1st Art., relieved. (S. O. 83, D. T., July 26.)

6th CAVALRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. James A. Cole, 6th Cav. (S. O. 131, D. M., July 19.)

Add. 2d Lieuts. F. T. Arnold and E. A. Sirmeyer are assigned to Troops G and E, respectively. (6th Cav., July 25th.)

Corp. L. P. Conway has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. G. W. Higgs appointed Corporal in Troop E, 6th Cav.

Maj. T. C. Lebo, 6th Cav., with Troops A and H, will proceed, July 27, to Leesburg, Va., establish a target range, conduct practice, etc. (Fort Myer, July 26.)

Capt. H. P. Kingsbury, 6th Cav., will report to Maj. Lebo for duty at target range. (Fort Myer, July 26.)

Capt. Elon F. Willcox, 6th Cav., will proceed to Denver, Col., for duty with the National Guard of that State. (H. Q. A., July 27.)

9th CAVALRY.—COLONEL DAVID PERRY.

1st Lieut. John H. Gardner, 9th Cav., having been appointed Regimental Quartermaster, will be relieved at Fort Washakie, Wyo., and proceed thence to Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 71, D. C., July 14.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.

Sergt. H. Chapman, H. 1st Art., is detailed on extra duty as school teacher. (Fort Barrancas, July 20.)

Corp. Geo. Orme has been promoted Sergeant and Pvt. Geo. Raetzell appointed Corporal in Battery C, 1st Art.

Corp. Thomas Mallow, A. 1st Art., is reduced to the ranks. (St. Francis Barracks, July 21.)

Capt. E. Van Arsdale Andrus, 1st Art., will report in person, at the expiration of his present leave, to the Com-

manding Officer, Fort Hamilton, N. Y., for temporary duty at that post. (H. Q. A., July 24.)

2d ARTILLERY.—COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON.

1st Lieuts. Hamilton Rowan and Sidney S. Jordan and 2d Lieut. Dwight E. Aultman, 2d Art., are detailed members of the G. C. M., at Fort Adams. (S. O. 173, D. E., July 26.)

Lance Corp. A. E. Honnen, G. 2d Art., has been appointed Corporal.

1st Lieut. G. F. Barney, 2d Art., is appointed Adjutant, Recruiting Officer and in charge of post school. (Fort Schuyler, July 23.)

Leave from the completion of the target practice at Fort Monroe, Va., to Sept. 1, 1897, is granted 2d Lieut. Edward J. Timberlake, Jr., 2d Art. (H. Q. A., July 24.)

3d ARTILLERY.—COLONEL MARCUS P. MILLER.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Percy M. Kessler, 3d Art. (H. Q. A., July 24.)

The following transfers are made, to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. Elisha S. Benton, from the 3d Artillery to the 1st Artillery, Battery H; 1st Lieut. John P. Hains, from the 1st Artillery to the 3d Artillery, Battery B. (H. Q. A., July 24.)

Sergt. John Welsh, Battery H, 3d Art., having been tried by a G. C. M., and found guilty of quitting guard, was sentenced "To forfeit ten dollars of his pay per month for three months." (S. O. 77, D. C., July 21.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about Aug. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Elmer W. Hubbard, 3d Art. (S. O. 77, D. C., July 21.)

Lance Corp. L. Dunegan, B. 5th Art., has been appointed Corporal.

Sergt. John J. Krider, Band, has been promoted Principal Musician.

Pvt. Carl Schmohl, Band, has been appointed Sergeant.

The following transfers in the 3d Artillery are made: Capt. Edward Davis, from Battery B to Battery A; Capt. John D. C. Hoskins, from Battery A to Battery B.

4th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

2d Lieut. W. S. Guignard, 4th Art., is appointed Adjutant, Quartermaster, Ordnance and Signal Officer. Fort Washington, July 22.)

Maj. Lewis Smith, 4th Art., is detailed to make examination of the market value of the post exchange. (Washington Barracks, July 19.)

2d Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, Jr., 4th Art., temporarily detailed Ordnance Signal Officer and Post Treasurer. (Washington Barracks, July 20.)

Corp. O. Koenig has been promoted Sergeant and Lnc. Corp. J. H. Garrett appointed Corporal in Battery K, 4th Art., and Pvt. Lee Wiggins has been appointed Corporal in Battery D.

2d Lieut. W. S. Guignard, 4th Art., is appointed Commissary of Post. (Fort Washington, July 21.)

Leave for seven days is granted to 1st Lieut. John E. McMahon, 4th Art. (Fort Monroe, July 21.)

Corp. J. E. Yantz, D. 4th Art., has been reduced to Private. Corp. Stanley Donarski has been promoted Sergeant and Pvt. J. F. Reagan and F. A. Reikert appointed Corporals in Light Battery F.

Corp. T. R. Bennett, A. 4th Art., is detailed Overseer of later and Corp. G. P. Irwin, Exchange Steward. (Fort Washington, July 22.)

Add. 2d Lieuts. A. J. Bowley and L. S. Miller, 4th Art., have been assigned to Batteries C and A respectively.

2d Lieut. Gordon G. Heiner, 4th Art., will proceed to Fort Washington, and report for temporary duty with Battery A, relieving 2d Lieut. W. S. Guignard, who will return to Washington Barracks, and report for duty with Battery I. (S. O. 174, D. E., July 27.)

Corp. G. Stanton, Battery M, 4th Art., is detailed clerk to Recruiting Officer. (Washington Barracks, July 25.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. L. H. Walker, 4th Art. (S. O. 175, D. E., July 28.)

Leave of absence for two months, to take effect on or about Aug. 5, 1897, is granted 2d Lieut. Adrian S. Fleming, 4th Art. (H. Q. A., July 28.)

5th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 1, is granted Capt. Elbridge R. Hills, 5th Art. (S. O. 174, D. E., July 27.)

Sergt. John Sinder, K. 5th Art., having re-enlisted, is continued in rank to date Oct. 7, 1895. (5th Artillery, July 22.)

Leave for six days is granted to 1st Lieut. G. N. Whistler, 5th Art. (Fort Slocum, July 18.)

Lieut. C. H. McNeil, 5th Art., is detailed Recruiting Officer. (Fort Hamilton, July 27.)

1st INFANTRY.—COLONEL EVAN MILES.

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect on July 21, is granted 1st Lieut. F. E. Lacey, Jr., 1st Inf. (S. O. 76, D. C., July 19.)

Leave for one month, to take effect from expiration of graduation leave from U. S. M. A., Sept. 30, 1897, is granted Additional 2d Lieut. Frederick E. Johnston, 1st Inf. (H. Q. A., July 29.)

Leave for one month and ten days, from Sept. 1, 1897, granted 2d Lieut. William M. Crofton, 1st Inf. (H. Q. A., July 29.)

2d INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN C. BATES.

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 24, 1897, with permission to apply for an extension of seven days, is granted 2d Lieut. John C. McArthur, 2d Inf., Fort Harrison, Mont. (S. O. 94, D. D., July 20.)

4th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ROBERT H. HALL.

A sad accident occurred on the evening of Monday, July 19. Private O'Brien of Co. F, 4th Inf., was bathing with some comrades in the lake and was apparently quite well, when he suddenly disappeared and all efforts to find him were fruitless. Early the next morning his body was found drifting in near shore. He was buried in the post cemetery Tuesday afternoon.

5th INFANTRY.—COLONEL HENRY C. COOK.

Sergt. Joseph Ray, A. 5th Inf., is detailed Overseer of Prisoners. (Fort McPherson, July 24.)

Sergt. Patrick McChrann, D. 5th Inf., has been reduced to Private.

Sergt. Henry Harmon, Co. D, 5th Inf., is detailed Q. M. Sergeant at the target range near Waco. (Fort McPherson, July 21.)

Add. 2d Lieut. Willard Douglas Newhill, 5th Inf., has been assigned to Co. K.

Corp. Geo. Burkle, D. 5th Inf., has been promoted Sergeant.

So much of paragraph 3, S. O., No. 162, July 14, 1897, H. Q. A., office, as directs Capt. William H. C. Bowen, 5th Inf., to proceed to Montgomery, Ala., and return, is amended to direct him to proceed to Daphne, Ala., and upon the completion of the duty assigned him, return to his proper station. (H. Q. A., July 27.)

6th INFANTRY.—COLONEL MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Leave of absence for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. C. L. Beckurts, Adj. 6th Inf. During his absence 1st



Lieut. W. C. Bennett will perform duties of Adjutant and Recruiting Officer. (Fort Thomas, July 22.)

Corp. H. B. Parrott has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. J. Kelly appointed Corporal in Co. H, 6th Inf.

The funeral of the late Pvt. Leonard L. Lewis, G. 6th Inf., whose body was recovered from the Licking River, July 19, will take place with military honors, July 20. (Fort Thomas, July 20.)

The leave for seven days taken by Capt. R. B. Turner, 6th Inf., as Commander of the Camp of U. S. troops on detached service at Louisville, Ky., is extended to include July 30. (S. O. 173, D. E., July 26.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about Aug. 15, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. Edwin T. Cole, 6th Inf. (H. Q. A., July 24.)

The 6th Infantry will make a practice march to Columbus, O., and return, leaving its station in season to participate in the parade incident to the reunion of the Army of West Virginia, to be held in that city, Sept. 8, 9 and 10 next. (S. O. 176, D. E., July 29.)

Lieut. Col. H. C. Egbert, 6th Inf., will witness payment of troops on June muster. (Fort Thomas, July 27.)

**7th INFANTRY.—COLONEL DANIEL W. BENHAM.**

Capt. Edward E. Hardin, 7th Inf., in addition to the duty assigned him in par. 6, S. O. 117, May 20, 1897, H. Q. A., will accompany the 65th Regiment, New York National Guard, upon a tour of field service, Aug. 6 to 14, 1897. (H. Q. A., July 26.)

1st Lieut. Charles S. Farnsworth, 7th Inf., is relieved from duty at the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D., to take effect Sept. 30, 1897, and will then proceed to join his company. (H. Q. A., July 28.)

**9th INFANTRY.—COLONEL WILLIAM H. POWELL.**

Add. 2d Lieut. W. S. Barlow, 9th Inf., has been assigned to Co. F.

Leave for three days is granted 1st Lieut. Thos. F. Dwyer, 9th Inf. (Madison Barracks, July 22.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. Thos. S. McCaleb, 9th Inf. (Madison Barracks, July 22.)

Leave for five days is granted 1st Lieut. Frank De W. Ramsey, 9th Inf. (Madison Barracks, July 26.)

1st Lieut. R. H. Anderson, 9th Inf., is appointed Range Officer. (Madison Barracks, July 25.)

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. E. V. Bookmiller. (Madison Barracks, July 25.)

**12th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN N. ANDREWS.**

Lance Corp. Robert C. McKane, Co. B, 12th Inf., was on July 20, appointed Corporal, vice Wright, reduced.

Col. Andrews, 12th Inf., under date of July 22, 1897, publishes the following letter from Headquarters, Department of the Platte, dated Omaha, Neb., July 21, 1897: "The Commanding General instructs me to express to you his entire satisfaction with the result of his recent inspection of Fort Niobrara. The post, as regards the police of the grounds, the interior economy of companies, the arrangement of store houses, and the conduct of the supply departments and the medical service, was in excellent condition. The command showed careful training in the several branches of military instruction, including gymnastics and athletics, and was evidently in a very satisfactory state of discipline, the alertness, deportment and harmonious relations of the officers being especially notable. The General looks upon the 12th Infantry as a regiment that is in every respect well prepared for any work that may be required of it. Throughout his inspection, he saw nothing to find fault with."

Capt. Robert K. Evans, 12th Inf., is detailed to attend the encampment of the Mississippi National Guard, at Vicksburg, Miss., from the 19th to the 28th of August, 1897. (H. Q. A., July 28.)

**13th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ALFRED T. SMITH.**

Corp. J. O. Shea, K, 13th Inf., has been promoted Sergeant.

2d Lieut. P. B. Malone, 13th Inf., is detailed assistant to the Range Officer. (Fort Niagara, July 26.)

1st Lieut. M. McFarland, Adj. 13th Inf., is detailed Acting Engineer Officer. (Fort Niagara, July 26.)

Co. A, 13th Infantry, will return to Fort Porter by marching, starting July 28. (Fort Niagara, July 27.)

Co. G, 13th Inf., will proceed, Aug. 1, to Fort Niagara for target practice by marching. (Fort Porter, July 28.)

**14th INFANTRY.—COLONEL THOMAS M. ANDERSON.**

Capt. John C. F. Tillson, 14th Inf., is detailed to attend the encampment of the South Carolina State Volunteer troops, at Orangeburg, S. C., until July 31, 1897. (H. Q. A., July 26.)

**17th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN S. POLAND.**

The 17th Infantry, under command of Col. J. S. Poland, will proceed to Chicago for special duty and return. (Columbus Barracks, July 19.)

Leave for two months, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward I. Grumley, 17th Inf. (H. Q. A., July 24.)

1st Lieut. J. H. Frier, 17th Inf., is temporarily assigned to Co. C, 2d Lieut. D. P. Cordray is assigned temporarily to Co. C, 17th Infantry, July 25.)

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. C. D. Clay, 17th Inf. (Columbus Barracks, July 24.)

Lance Corp. A. S. Grant, E, 17th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

2d Lieut. Joseph L. Donovan, 17th Inf., is relieved as a member of the G. C. M. at Fort Columbus. (S. O. 176, D. E., July 29.)

One battalion of the 17th Inf. will proceed by rail to the Fort Thomas Rifle Range for target practice, timing its departure from Columbus Barracks so as to reach the range not later than Aug. 29 next. Upon completion of the practice, the battalion will return to its station in season to be present with the regiment at the parade, Sept. 9, in Columbus, incident to the reunion of the Army of West Virginia. The second battalion will proceed to the Fort Thomas Rifle Range for practice so as to arrive about Sept. 12. (S. O. 176, D. E., July 29.)

Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Haskell, 17th Inf., is relieved from further duty at the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and will join his regiment. (H. Q. A., July 28.)

**18th INFANTRY.—COLONEL DAVID D. VAN VALZAH.**

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Murray Baldwin, 18th Inf., is extended twenty days.

**20th INFANTRY.—COLONEL HAMILTON S. HAWKINS.**

Leave for one month is granted Col. Hamilton S. Hawkins, 20th Inf. (S. O. 134, D. M., July 26.)

**21st INFANTRY.—COLONEL JACOB KLINE.**

The following named additional 2d Lieutenants are assigned to companies of the 21st Infantry, as follows: Add. 2d Lieut. Arthur S. Conklin to Co. D; Add. 2d Lieut. Edward A. Roche, to Co. I. (21st Infantry, July 24.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. I. S. Upton, 21st Inf. (Plattsburg Barracks, July 23.)

Add. 2d Lieuts. A. S. Conklin and E. A. Roche, 21st Inf., have been assigned respectively to Cos. D and I.

Leave for two days is granted 2d Lieut. F. J. Kernan, 21st Inf. (Plattsburg Barracks, July 24.)

For purposes of drill and instruction the regiment is organized into battalions as follows: 1st Battery, C, G. E and D, under Lieut. Col. C. McKibbin; 2d Battery, F, H, B, A, under Maj. J. N. Coe. (Plattsburg Barracks, July 25.)

**22d INFANTRY.—COLONEL CHARLES A. WIKOFF.**

Capt. Alfred C. Sharpe, 22d Inf., is detailed to attend the encampments of the Ohio National Guard until Sept. 15, 1897. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

1st Lieut. Wilson Chase, 22d Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Washington Agricultural College, Pullman, Washington, to take effect Sept. 15, 1897, and relieve 1st Lieut. George E. Stockle, 8th Cav., who will then proceed to join his troop. (H. Q. A., July 27.)

Corp. William Parnell, Co. F, 22d Inf., is promoted Sergeant, vice Kuntzman, discharged, to date July 20, 1897.

**23d INFANTRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL OVENSHEINE.**

1st Lieut. Daniel B. Devore, 23d Inf., will repair to this city and report in person to the Secretary of War for duty. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service. (H. Q. A., July 28.)

#### TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made: 2d Lieut. Thomas M. Corcoran, from the 7th Cavalry to the 9th Cavalry, Troop B; 2d Lieut. Edward L. King, from the 9th Cavalry, to the 7th Cavalry, Troop C. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

The following transfers in the 1st Artillery are made: 1st Lieut. John L. Chamberlain, from Light Battery E to Battery D; 1st Lieut. William L. Kenly, from Battery D to Light Battery E. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

#### COURTS MARTIAL.

At Fort Yates, N. D., at 10 o'clock a. m., on Monday, July 26. Detail: Capt. Charles Kellere, 2d Inf.; Capt. James B. Hickey, 8th Cav.; Capt. William J. Turner, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. George J. Newgard, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Thos. Q. Donaldson, Jr., 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Franklin S. Hutton, 2d Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 93, D. D., July 19.)

At Columbus Barracks, Aug. 2. Detail: Capt. Lyster M. O'Brien, Capt. Thomas Sharp, Capt. William P. Rogers, Capt. James M. Burns, Capt. Charles St. J. Chubb, 1st Lieut. James H. Frier, 1st Lieut. Lucius L. Durfee, 1st Lieut. Robert W. Rose, 2d Lieut. Verling K. Hart, 2d Lieut. Alexander T. Owenshine, 2d Lieut. Ira L. Reeves and 2d Lieut. Dennis M. Michie, 17th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 175, D. E., July 28.)

At Fort Columbus, July 28. Detail: Capt. James Fornance, 13th Inf.; Capt. George R. Cecil, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Ernest B. Gose, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edmund L. Butts, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Joseph L. Donovan, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frederick W. Fuger, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frank D. Ely, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William C. Rafferty, 1st Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 172, H. Q. A., July 23.)

At Plattsburg Barracks, July 30. Detail: Maj. John N. Coe, 21st Inf.; Capt. William H. Boyle, 21st Inf.; Capt. Frederick H. E. Epstein, 21st Inf.; Capt. Charles A. Williams, 21st Inf.; Capt. Charles H. Bonesteel, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Harry L. Bailey, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward W. McCaskey, 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. LaRoy S. Upton, 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Louis M. Nuttman, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Francis J. Kernan, 21st Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 174, D. E., July 27.)

At Fort Barrancas, Fla., Aug. 5. Detail: Maj. Chas. Porter, 5th Inf.; Capt. Edward L. Randall, 5th Inf.; Capt. William C. Gorgas, Asst. Surg.; Capt. George P. Borden, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry M. Andrews, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Millard F. Harmon, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Chas. C. Clark, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frederick Marsh, 1st Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 174, D. E., July 27.)

At Fort McHenry, Aug. 4. Detail: Maj. Charles K. Winne, Surg.; Capt. Peter Leary, Jr., and William Everett; 1st Lieut. John A. Lundeen, Lucien G. Berry and Alfred M. Hunter; 2d Lieut. Samuel A. Kephart, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Clarence Deems, 4th Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 176, D. E., July 29.)

#### ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments of officers to regiments are announced. Col. Daniel W. Benham (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, 7th Inf.), to the 7th Infantry, to date from July 7, 1897, vice Merriam, appointed Brigadier General.

Lieut. Col. Gilbert S. Carpenter (promoted from Major, 4th Infantry), to the 7th Infantry, to date from July 7, 1897, vice Benham, promoted. He will join his regiment.

Maj. Stephen Baker (promoted from Captain 6th Infantry), to the 4th Infantry, to date from July 7, 1897, vice Carpenter, promoted. He will join his regiment.

Capt. Lyman W. V. Kennon (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 6th Infantry), to the 6th Infantry, Co. I, to date from July 7, 1897, vice Baker, promoted.

1st Lieut. Henry J. Hunt (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 15th Infantry), to the 6th Infantry, Co. K, to date from July 7, 1897, vice Kennon, promoted. He will join his company upon the expiration of his present leave.

Add. 2d Lieut. Charles D. Roberts, 17th Inf., to a vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 21st Infantry, Co. D, June 27, 1897, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Butts, promoted. He will join his company under the requirements of G. O. No. 45, July 13, 1897, H. Q. A.

Additional 2d Lieut. John K. Moore, 7th Inf., to a vacancy of 2d Lieut. 15th Infantry, Co. E, July 7, 1897, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Hunt, promoted. He will join his company under the requirements of G. O. No. 45, July 13, 1897, H. Q. A.

Col. Guy V. Henry (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, 3d Cavalry), to the 10th Cavalry, to date from June 1, 1897, vice Mizner, appointed Brigadier General. He will remain on duty with the 3d Cavalry until further orders.

Col. Louis H. Carpenter (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, 7th Cavalry), to the 5th Cavalry, to date from June 2, 1897, vice Wade, appointed Brigadier General. He will join his regiment.

Col. Samuel B. M. Young (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, 4th Cavalry), to the 3d Cavalry, to date from June 19, 1897, vice Mills, appointed Brigadier General. He will remain on duty at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., until further orders.

Col. John M. Bacon (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, 1st Cavalry), to the 8th Cavalry, to date from June 29, 1897, vice Carlton, appointed Brigadier General. He will join his regiment.

Lieut. Col. Adna R. Chaffee (promoted from Major, 9th Cavalry), to the 3d Cavalry, to date from June 1, 1897, vice Henry, promoted.

Lieut. Col. Michael Cooney (promoted from Major, 4th Cavalry), to the 7th Cavalry, to date from June 2, 1897, vice Carpenter, promoted. He will report by telegraph to the Commanding General, Department of the Colorado, for assignment to a station, and join station upon the expiration of his present leave of absence.

Lieut. Col. James Jackson (promoted from Major, 2d Cavalry), to the 4th Cavalry, to date from June 19, 1897, vice Young, promoted.

Lieut. Col. Louis T. Morris (promoted from Major, 3d

Cavalry), to the 1st Cavalry, to date from June 29, 1897, vice Bacon, promoted. He will report by telegraph to the Commanding General, Department of the Colorado, for assignment to a station.

Maj. William C. Forbush (promoted from Captain, 5th Cavalry), to the 9th Cavalry, to date from June 1, 1897, vice Chaffee, promoted. He will report by telegraph to the Commanding General, Department of the Platte, for assignment to a station.

Maj. Jacob A. Angur (promoted from Captain, 5th Cavalry), to the 4th Cavalry, to date from June 2, 1897, vice Cooney, promoted. He will remain on duty at Fort Bliss, Texas, until further orders.

Maj. William A. Thompson (promoted from Captain, 4th Cavalry), to the 2d Cavalry, to date from June 19, 1897, vice Jackson, promoted.

Maj. John S. Lound (promoted from Captain, 9th Cavalry), to the 3d Cavalry, to date from June 29, 1897, vice Morris, promoted. He will proceed to join his regiment at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Capt. Henry J. Goldman (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 5th Cavalry), to the 5th Cavalry, Troop E, to date from June 1, 1897, vice Forbush, promoted.

Capt. Augustus C. Macomb (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 2d Cavalry), to the 5th Cavalry, Troop B, to date from June 2, 1897, vice Augur, promoted. He will join his troop.

Capt. Thomas J. Lewis (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 2d Cavalry), to the 2d Cavalry, Troop A, to date from June 13, 1897, vice Kingsbury, deceased.

Capt. Hugh J. McGrath (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 4th Cavalry), to the 4th Cavalry, Troop G, to date from June 19, 1897, vice Thompson, promoted.

Capt. John F. McBlain (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 9th Cavalry), to the 9th Cavalry, Troop D, to date from June 29, 1897, vice Lound, promoted.

1st Lieut. Lawrence J. Fleming (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 10th Cavalry), to the 5th Cavalry, Troop M, to date from June 1, 1897, vice Goldman, promoted. He will join his troop.

1st Lieut. James J. Hornbrook (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 2d Cavalry), to the 5th Cavalry, Troop B, to date from June 2, 1897, vice Macomb, promoted. He will remain on duty with the 2d Cavalry until Oct. 1, 1897, when, in the absence of further orders, he will join his troop.

1st Lieut. William F. Clark (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 7th Cavalry), to the 2d Cavalry, Troop C, to date from June 13, 1897, vice Lewis, promoted. He will join his troop.

1st Lieut. Samuel G. Jones, Jr. (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 2d Cavalry), to the 4th Cavalry, Troop G, to date from June 19, 1897, vice McGrath, promoted.

1st Lieut. Oren B. Meyer (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 2d Cavalry), to the 3d Cavalry, Troop H, to date from June 28, 1897, vice Quay, appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

1st Lieut. Charles J. Symmonds (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 7th Cavalry), to the 9th Cavalry, Troop I, to date from June 29, 1897, vice McBlain, promoted. He will remain on duty with the 7th Cavalry until Oct. 1, 1897, when, in the absence of further orders, he will join his troop.

Additional 2d Lieut. Lanning Parsons, 9th Cav., to a vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 10th Cavalry, Troop D, June 1, 1897, with rank from June 12, 1896, vice Fleming, promoted. He will remain on duty with the 9th Cavalry until Oct. 1, 1897, when, in the absence of further orders, he will join his troop.

Additional 2d Lieut. Edward P. Orton, 9th Cav., to a vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 2d Cavalry, Troop K, June 2, 1897, with rank from June 12, 1896, vice Hornbrook, promoted. He will join his troop.

Additional 2d Lieut. Robert B. Powers, 10th Cav., to a vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 7th Cavalry, Troop D, June 13, 1897, with rank from June 12, 1896, vice Clark, promoted. He will join his troop.

Additional 2d Lieut. Francis H. Pope, 2d Cav., to a vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 2d Cavalry, Troop A, June 19, 1897, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Jones, promoted. He will join his troop, under the requirements of G. O. No. 45, July 13, 1897, H. Q. A.

Additional 2d Lieut. Matthew E. Hanna, 4th Cav., to a vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 2d Cavalry, Troop M, June 28, 1897, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Meyer, promoted. He will join his troop, under the requirements of G. O. No. 45, July 13, 1897, H. Q. A.

Additional 2d Lieut. George E. Mitchell, 2d Cav., to a vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 7th Cavalry, Troop H, June 29, 1897, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Symmonds, promoted. He will join his troop under the requirements of G. O. No. 45, July 13, 1897, H. Q. A. (H. Q. A., July 27.)

The War Department has awarded contracts for the construction of a mortar battery near Delaware City, Del.

The engagement is announced of Miss Nellie Huston, daughter of Capt. J. F. Huston, 20th Inf., to Lieut. George McD. Weeks, 15th Inf.

It is expected that the samples of shoes of lighter type than now in use by the Army, which the Quartermaster's Department has been having made at Philadelphia, will be ready for distribution to the service very soon. There are now over 60,000 pairs of shoes on hand, and these will continue to be issued to the troops. Even though the new shoes should find favor in the service, it is probable that the old type of shoe will still be issued to those who prefer them.

The four years' term of duty of Lieutenant Colonel J. T. Haskell, 17th Inf., U. S. A., at the Infantry and Cavalry School, at Fort Leavenworth, having expired, he has been relieved by the War Department from duty at the school and ordered to join his regiment. Colonel A. R. Chaffee, 2d Cav., has also been detached from duty at the Fort Leavenworth School and been placed in charge of the cavalry sub-school at Fort Riley. Captain W. D. Beach, 3d Cav., recently asked to be relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, but at the request of the Department he will remain till the close of his extended term of duty, next summer.

If Major William Arthur retires under the thirty years' act, as it is understood that he intends to do, and the efforts to relieve Major Wham from the effects of his sentence of suspension succeed there will soon be two vacancies in the Pay Department of the Army. It is understood that Major Wham will immediately retire if the efforts on his behalf succeed. Senators Mason and Cullom, of Illinois, are making a strong argument in his behalf. If the vacancies occur there will be no difficulty in finding some one to fill them. Over one hundred applications for appointment to paymasterships from civil life are on file at the Department. President Cleveland was much opposed to appointing civilians to the Pay Corps, but Secretary Alger is understood to view the matter differently. Some years ago there was a movement in the Army toward the enactment of legislation providing for the grade of Assistant Paymaster, to be appointed by the President, from civil life, as in the Navy, the grade of Paymaster to be reached only through promotion. Nothing was ever accomplished, however, but there is now a strong feeling in Army circles that such legislation is desirable.



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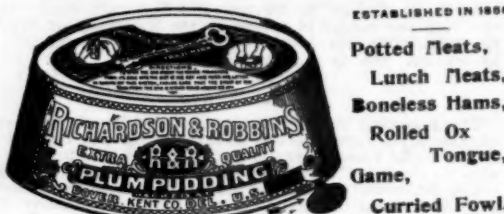
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The Italian Chambers have voted 230,000,000 lire for the Army, besides an extraordinary appropriation of 15,750,000 lire, in part to cover the cost of providing the additional 100,000 new small-bore rifles required to complete the armament of all the regular infantry and of the "Milizia Mobile," as the last six classes of the first line of defense are called.

The question whether an enlisted man convicted of desertion from the Army, who has been pardoned by the President, can re-enlist must await settlement until an actual case arises, as the Attorney General refuses to give a decision upon a hypothetical case. The War Department will not knowingly permit the re-enlistment of deserters, whether pardoned or not.

Further testimony against the small calibre rifle comes from Maj. Tontée of the French, who in a volume entitled "Dahomé, Niger, Tonarey," reports that 200 rounds fired by the Dahomey troops put more men hors de combat than 3,500 rounds with the new arm. Although the latter, he says, may wound the man, perhaps mortally, he is often able to fight on for a time. On the contrary, Lieut. Col. Mariani, of the Italian artillery, in the "Rivista di Artiglieria e Genio," having regard to the fact that the Chitralls were defeated by the Lee-Metford, the Chi-

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nese by the Murata, and the Balmacedists by the small-calibre Mannlicher, concludes that the new weapons are better than the old. He thinks, however, that in the 6.5mm. (.256in.) rifle Italy has adopted the smallest calibre consistent with sufficient effective result. With a range of 600 metres and a supply of 162 cartridges per man, it will be well, he says, to be content.

A sensational trial for high treason has been proceeding at Vienna, the proceedings being conducted in private. Paul Bartmann and Joseph Waniczek, the accused, are both ex-officers of the Austrian Army, and are charged with selling information of the Government plans for mobilizing troops on the Russian frontier, details of the fortified places in Galicia, and the best points for an invading army to enter that province. Bartmann, assisted by Waniczek, sold these secrets to the Military Attaché of the Russian Embassy at Vienna for £7,000, and papers were found in which he offered his services to Russia as a spy, until 1900, for a salary of £2,000 a year and the same sum in ready cash. Since the discovery of this treason the Austrian plans for mobilization and frontier defence have been altered so materially that much of the information obtained is now useless to Russia. The result of the trial is not yet known.

A French officer in "La France Militaire," calls attention to the improvement in the small arms of Italy by the adoption of the Cei mitrailleuse rifle, on the principle of the automatic gun operated by the gas produced by the explosion of the cartridge. He observes that in Germany the Chasseurs of the Guard are experimenting at Potsdam with a rifle taking a gas cartridge, which allows of several shots being fired without reloading, and the German cavalry is to be armed with a Mauser revolver firing twelve shots, and having a range of 1,000 meters. The revolver can be converted into a gun by fitting to it a metal tube, with which each trooper is provided. Such a revolver would advantageously replace the carbine, and have the additional merit of being lighter. Another officer in the same paper suggests the adoption of the line of the Meurthe between Nancy and Saint-Dié as the general line of defense, in lieu of that of the Moselle between Nancy and Epinal. Glancing at the disadvantage of a system of defense which immobilizes a considerable portion of the French forces, he contends that a strengthening of the frontier is more than ever needful in view of the growing disproportion in population between France and Germany, and points out that the latter has

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a minimum of 125,000 men available for immediate attack, more than 100,000 of whom could fall like a thunderbolt, within a space of fifteen miles, on the frontier between Nancy and Lunéville.

The John P. Holland Torpedo Boat Company of New York City, on July 18, filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of an increase of its capital from \$500,000 to \$600,000, and an increase in the number of its directors from five to seven.

The Paris "Figaro" says that Gen. Billot, the Minister of War, has arranged with Senor Reyes, the Columbian Minister to France, to place at the disposal of the Republic of Colombia a military mission, to consist of three French officers of the rank of Captain, as instructors of the Colombian troops in military tactics. The commission will start for Bogota at the end of next month.

The roll of the Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States contains the following number of representatives from the several State Commanderies: New York, 40; Wisconsin, 39; Massachusetts, 37; Kansas, 36; District Columbia, 31; California, 30; Missouri, 28; Michigan, 27; Ohio, 27; Minnesota, 26; Pennsylvania, 25; Indiana, 22; Nebraska, 22; Washington, 21; Illinois, 20; Colorado, 19; Oregon, 18; Iowa, 18; Maine, 15; Vermont, 14; Tennessee, 2; total, 507.

The annual report of Col. Ludlow, in charge of river and harbor work for New York and vicinity, says that it will not be many years before the harbor will have to be deepened to meet the demands of commerce because of the increase in displacement and draught of seagoing steamers. A few years ago, Col. Ludlow says, there were no vessels entering the port drawing as high as thirty feet of water, while lately big freighters passed out drawing thirty-two feet of water. Other vessels he believes will soon be plying to the port with equal displacement and draught, which may necessitate large expenditures to assure ready depth at all tidal stages.

The unrest in India continues to be the topic of anxious discussion in England, which is disquieted, but without reason, at the murder of Englishmen in Poona, and serious riots at Calcutta. For forty years the authority of England has continued unquestioned but recent events in Greece have stirred up the Mohammedan population the world over. In a recent article the New York "Sun" explains the present course of the Sultan on the theory of obedience to the religious obligation to resist the infidel until resistance becomes no longer possible when submission is allowed. But what is to be the effect upon the faithful Musselman of the active participation by England in the compulsion of the head of their church? The situation is one beset with peculiar difficulties, for at least one member of the modern holy alliance. Greasing cartridges was an occasion for discontent in the days of the Indian mutiny; so now the interference with local customs in enforcing necessary sanitary regulations is creating a disturbance in India. Instead of being thanked the English are held responsible for the plague that has scourged Bombay, and the murder of Lieut. Ayerst and Mr. Rand are the consequence. It is to be hoped that the English are not trusting too much to native loyalty. They have a large force of native troops, but they are proportionately much smaller in number than they were at the time of the mutiny, nor are they trusted with machine rifles or artillery. Complaint is made that the Indian authorities have not shown sufficient vigor in dealing with the recent outbreak, and that the lives of Englishmen are thus put in jeopardy.



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## UNITY IN THE COMMAND OF THE ARMY.

In an article entitled "Controversies in the War Department," appearing in "The Century" for August, Lieutenant General John M. Schofield, U. S. A., reveals some facts relating to the impeachment of President Johnson, which have not heretofore been made public. It appears that early in August, 1867, General Grant, who was then in Richmond, Va., announced in most emphatic terms his intention to demand on his return to Washington that President Johnson should either remove Stanton or accept his own resignation. The removal of Stanton, which followed a few days later, and the appointment of Grant as Secretary pro tem., is ascribed by General Schofield to this demand, though he presents no evidence to show that it was ever presented to the President. It is well known, however, that General Grant was so greatly irritated by the Secretary's arbitrary assertion of superior authority that he thought of appealing to the President, though it is not certain that he ever did so. The controversy between the two is the one that has always disturbed the War Office, and which has at times become very heated. It led General Scott to remove his headquarters from Washington to New York, and later on General Sherman followed his example by removing to St. Louis. General Schofield says, concerning this removal: "During their long absence from the capital neither of these Generals could exercise any appreciable influence over either the administration or the command of the Army. It is thought to be worthy of note that during one of those periods of absence of the General-in-Chief the military resources of the country were mostly placed within easy reach of those about to engage in an effort to break up the Union, and that during the other period corruption in the War Department led to impeachment. It is no reflection upon the many eminent, patriotic citizens who have held the war portfolio to say that the very few men who have proved unworthy of that great trust would have been much less likely to do serious harm to the public interests if they had been under the watchful eye of a jealous old soldier, like Scott or Sherman, who was not afraid of them."

To explain the friction between the Headquarters of the Army and the War Department, General Schofield describes the anomalous position of the Commander-in-Chief, who is usually a civilian wholly dependent upon the action of others for the exercise of his prerogative. When Grant was given supreme command it was by the act of President Lincoln, who not only adopted the suggestion made by Congress to that effect in the act making Grant General, but went even further than Congress intended: "He not only gave General Grant absolute, independent command, placing at his disposal all the military resources of the country, but he even denied to himself any knowledge whatever of the General's plans."

General Schofield says that in this President Lincoln went beyond the limit fixed by his constitutional obligation as Commander-in-Chief. He would have more exactly fulfilled that obligation if he had endeavored faithfully to comprehend and adopt as his own all the

plans proposed by his chosen and trusted General-in-Chief, guarding the latter against all possible interference, theretofore so pernicious, from the War Department or any other source. By such means the President could have actually exercised the chief command imposed upon him by the Constitution, sharing in due measure with his chief military officer the responsibilities imposed by their high offices. In no other way, it is believed, can the duties imposed upon a constitutional Commander-in-Chief who is not possessed of military education and experience be fully and conscientiously performed. Indeed, such is the method pursued by great military sovereigns all over the world, except in the few instances where the monarch believes himself, either truly or falsely, superior in military ability to his chief of staff. It is only in this country, where the chief of state has generally no military training, and his war minister the same, that a chief of staff of the Army is supposed to be unnecessary. While it is easy to understand the reasons which led to the action of the Government in the spring of 1864, it is much less easy to understand why some reasonable approximation to that course, as above suggested, and in accord with the practice of all military nations, has never been adopted as a permanent system in this country.

General Schofield thinks that both General Grant and General Sherman entertained too broad views as to their authority, and he shows how General Sheridan, who renewed the contest, was arrested in his first encounter with the Secretary and gave up the struggle. He tells us also how, when he was at the head of the Army, he profited by their example; as George III. was advised by Patrick Henry to profit by the example of the assassinated Caesar and the beheaded Charles I. General Schofield says:

"Upon my assignment to the 'command of the Army' in 1888, I determined to profit so far as possible by the unsatisfactory experience of Generals Scott, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan—at least so far as to avoid further attempts to accomplish the impossible, which attempts have usually the result of accomplishing little or nothing. In fact, long study of the subject, at the instance of Generals Grant and Sherman, earnest efforts to champion their views, and knowledge of the causes of their failure, had led me to the conclusion heretofore suggested, namely: that under the Government of the United States an actual military commander of the Army is not possible, unless in an extreme emergency like that which led to the assignment of Lieutenant General Grant in 1864; and that the General-in-Chief, or nominal commanding General, can at most be only a 'chief of staff'—that or nothing—whatever may be the mere title under which he may be assigned to duty by the President.

"As the first step in the experimental course decided upon, I sent an order in writing to the Adjutant General, directing him never, under any circumstances, to issue an order dictated by me, or in my name, without first laying it before the Secretary of War; and I made it known to all the staff that I disclaimed the right to issue any order to the Army without the knowledge of the President or the Secretary. I also forbade the issuing of any order in my name without my knowledge. The first rule was easy, the latter very difficult, to enforce. I found, with no little surprise, that the office of the 'Commanding General' usually learned for the first time of routine orders issued in his name by seeing them published in the New York papers the next day; and it was quite difficult at first to make it distinctly understood that such a practice could not be tolerated. In fact, it became necessary to call attention to the question of veracity involved in such a use of the General's name. Such was the condition the War Department had reached. The Adjutant General had acquired the habit of issuing nearly all orders to the Army without the knowledge of any one of his superiors—the President, the Secretary of War, or the General-in-Chief. In fact, the Adjutant General had in practice come very near being 'Commander-in-Chief.'

"Some time and much patience were required to bring about the necessary change, but ere long the result became very apparent. Perfect harmony was established between the War Department and the headquarters of the Army, and this continued, under the administrations of Secretaries Proctor, Elkins and Lamont, up to the time of my retirement from active service. During all this period, namely, from 1889 to 1895, under the administrations of Presidents Harrison and Cleveland, the method I have indicated was exactly followed by the President in all cases of such importance as to demand his personal action, and some such cases occurred under both administrations. The orders issued were actually the President's orders. No matter by whom suggested or by whom formulated, they were in their final form understandingly dictated by the President, and sent to the Army in his name by the Commanding General, thus leaving no possible ground for question as to the constitutional authority under which they were issued, nor of the regularity of the method, in conformity with Army regulations, by which they were communicated to the Army.

"It is, I think, to be hoped that the system thus begun may be fully developed and become permanent, as being the best practicable solution of a long-standing and dangerous controversy, and as most in accord with the fundamental principles of our constitutional government, under which the President, whether a soldier or a civilian, is in fact as well as in name the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy."

This is well, so far as it goes, and it is perhaps all that can be done, but it does not meet the difficulty. As General Schofield has himself said, in a letter written to the Secretary of War, twenty-one years ago, October 13,

1876: "Unity in the command of an army is the one condition indispensable. Other things imperfect may be tolerated, but divided authority is inevitably disastrous. Of this truth our own recent history gives but too abundant proof, and the history of other countries may be searched in vain for contradictory evidence. It is capable of demonstration to the satisfaction of any average military mind, that our late war might have been brought to a successful conclusion in two years instead of four, and at half the cost in men and money, if any one soldier of fair ability had been given the absolute control of military operations and of the necessary military resources of the country. \* \* \* No military system is worthy the name unless it conforms in peace in all its essential features to the requirements of war. The Army must have, in peace, as well as in war, a military head, or 'General-in-Chief,' who shall have, not only in name, but in fact, the actual command of the Army, and not of a part only, but of the entire Army. Whatever may be true on other points, unity of command under one military head is the first great and indispensable necessity."

A newspaper dispatch from Honolulu reports serious difficulties between the native police and the marines and seamen from the American men-of-war in port. The row started over the arrest of a man from the Philadelphia named Maber, who had been drinking with some friends at an uptown saloon. Maber says that he was taken without provocation, beaten unmercifully, and then carried into a back room and relieved of the few dollars he had in his pocket, after which he was dragged to the police station and locked up on the charge of being a common nuisance. Maber's friends resented the action of the police and about fifty of them started in a body for the police station with the intention of releasing the imprisoned marine. Capt. Cotton finally interfered to help the police. It is stated the blue jackets of the Marion and Philadelphia have forwarded to Washington, by mail, a petition asking their Government to take immediate measures to insure them while ashore in Honolulu at least the same privileges accorded to civilians. They complain that Marshal Brown discriminates against them, permitting his officers to arrest them and throw them into jail upon the slightest provocation, or without any provocation whatever. They say they can bring a score of witnesses to prove that the blue jackets are often thrown into jail here within fifteen minutes after they have come ashore and are charged with drunkenness. Since the trouble on July 4 Marshal Brown has issued an order that in future all blue jackets from the American men-of-war in port arrested for misdemeanors are to be treated as other prisoners. This means that every time an American tar drinks to excess or creates a disturbance on the street he can be thrown into prison overnight and heavily fined next morning. For many years authorities have recognized the blue jackets as friends, and have given them more license than ordinary landmen, remitting fines at all times for petty offences.

We have received a number of recent works of fiction which we commend to our readers. Among these is a pleasant story of the early Dutch days in New York, published by E. P. Dutton & Co., entitled, "Beyond the City Gates; a Romance of Old New York," by Augusta Campbell Watson, author of "The Old Harbor Town," "Dorothy the Puritan," "Off Symport Light," etc., D. Appleton & Co., publishers. A Conan Doyle's latest story, entitled "Uncle Bernae, a Memory of the Empire." It is a tale in the author's accustomed vein of spirited narrative, describing the adventures of a young French emigre, who returns to France and enters the service of Napoleon, who hurries him from one dramatic adventure to another. It is illustrated and its character will be understood by those who have read the "Rodney Stone," the "Stark Munro Letters," the "Exploits of Brigadier Gerard," or "Round the Red Lamp." Such stories furnish an agreeable change from the subtle analyses of character in which some of our authors indulge. From the Publishers' Corporation, New York, we receive "Mr. and Mrs. Hannibal Hawkins," by Belle C. Greene, author of "Adventures of an Old Maid," "A Hobbledoboy," etc., and from F. Tennyson Neely, "Paola Corlette," by Alice Howard Hilton, author of "A Blonde Creole," and "The Malachite Cross; a Romance of Two Countries," by Frank H. Norton. This last is a gruesome tale of crime and horrors which center in the mysterious influence of the cross whose "color was a light sea-green, its polish like that of an emerald, and as the flames from the fire and the candle flashed upon it, it seemed to fill the room with a pale radiance, as of sunlit verdure on the translucent wave."

The daily papers are amusing themselves at the expense of Edward Rogers, described as a seaman on board the U. S. S. Brooklyn, who is reported to have had a variety of adventures in the concert saloons of New York, because of his resemblance to a captain of police, famous for his raids upon such places of amusement. In some places he was royally received, while in others he was snubbed. The girls in Sixth avenue and on the Bowery when they saw him gave him a wide berth. Some of the bolder, however, called him "whiskers," and other pet names, and asked how long ago it was since the wind blew through his "lylocks."

The Italian government recently required seven gunboats. No continental firm would undertake to complete one in nine months. An English firm in the north turned out all seven in three months.



## NEW COURSE AT ANNAPOLIS.

The New York "Times" of July 24, says: The departure of Naval Constructor Richard P. Hobson, the instructor in naval construction, with the three members of the new class of cadets studying naval construction to-day for Newport News, is the beginning of a branch of study that not only widens the usefulness of the institution, but emphasizes the fact that the Naval Academy is to be, as it has been in the past, the center and focus of the learning and professional equipment of the American naval officer. The Government, resisting the arguments for the private education of its naval constructors, believed that it could best educate them for their work under its own supervision and has inaugurated the new branch of education at the Naval Academy—a promise that the Government will continue to add to the departments of the academy as the advancement of naval science demands new and higher branches. The Naval Academy in 1845 began with four or five branches, and these were increased until the naval construction department makes the thirteenth department. It has, however, distinctive features in that the cadets who are in the class have been graduated from the Academy, and will not be subject to its discipline, as the undergraduates are, while they will still be a part of it. Asst. Naval Constr. Hobson, the instructor, has his office in the seamanship department, an assignment well made, for the young students will have at hand the many specimens of naval vessels, from the old Dutch ship of three centuries ago down to the latest patterns of our modern warships, including the canoe and catamaran of the savage, as useful models to their investigations of the important art of shipbuilding and armament. The instructor of the class of cadet naval constructors is happily chosen. He is a young officer of exceptional talent. He was graduated in 1889, in a class of thirty-five, at the head of his class, and was assigned to the Naval Construction Corps. He comes from Alabama. The three cadets who form the first class at the Naval Academy of cadet naval constructors is picked material—Cadet William G. Du Bose of Georgia, graduated No. 1 in the class of 1897; Cadet Ernest F. Eggert of Michigan, graduated No. 2, and Cadet Joseph W. Powell, of New York, No. 3 in the same class. This is in accordance with the rule adopted by the Government to place the leading scholars of each class of graduates from the Naval Academy in the Construction Corps.

The class will remain three weeks at Newport News, examining warships there, three weeks at Cramps', Philadelphia, and ten days at the New York Navy Yard, and will return here by Oct. 1 to enter upon their theoretical studies when the academy opens its scholastic year.

## THE ARMOR FACTORY BOARD.

Secretary Long has selected the president and senior member of the proposed armor factory board. They are Commo. J. A. Howell, Commandant of the League Island Navy Yard, and Capt. A. H. McCormick, Captain of the Norfolk Navy Yard. It is understood that the Secretary will detail Civil Engr. M. T. Endicott as a member of the board and that Chief Engr. J. H. Perry will be the engineer member. The recorder will probably be a line officer. The board as finally determined upon is quite different from that which the Secretary had in view last week. He had suggested to Capt. Charles O'Neil, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, the propriety of his assignment to duty as president of the board, but after conferring with that officer he reached the conclusion that it would be the wiser course to form a board, none of the members of which had been on duty in connection with ordnance matters since the attention of Congress has been called to this question in the manner it has for three years past. In addition the Secretary thought that the findings of a high ranking board, the president of which was a flag officer, would have more weight with Congress than if officers of the lower grades were made members. Therefore his decision to appoint the officers named above.

The orders to the board will not be issued until Monday next, by which time the Secretary hopes to hear from the Cramps and Union Iron Works in regard to the proposition advanced by the Department for them, together or separately, to enter into contracts with the Department to furnish it with armor for the Illinois, Alabama and Kearsarge. A telegram was received from the Cramps on Wednesday stating that one of the firm is expected to return from Europe on Monday next, and that before acting in such an important matter it was desired to learn his views. The Newport News Company telegraphed that the president of the company was absent for a few days, and that just as soon as he returned an answer to the Department's proposition would be made.

Anticipating declination, Capt. O'Neil, is preparing instructions for the guidance of the board. The board will assemble in Washington and will go over the mass of papers at the Navy Department dealing with the armor plate subject. They will visit the Carnegie and Bethlehem Works and if they consider it advisable, may go abroad. They will be urged to hasten their labors because the Secretary desires to make a report to Congress as early as possible. The Secretary says that the board will have to include in its calculations the cost of a steel plant as an adjunct to the armor factory, as the ingots could not be contracted for with a private firm. Another official, speaking of this matter, said that the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies have men employed at their works who can "smell" a bad ingot. "Do you know," he continued, "that the men who superintend the manufacture of the ingots can tell the moment a piece of steel comes from the furnace whether it is good or bad. No test is made. The man simply states his opinion of its value. If it be that it is useless for armor, then it is sent to the other mills and turned into steel rails, etc. But if an ingot is pronounced to be all right it is placed and pressed and forged before it is cold. If it gets cold before forging is accomplished, internal strains are apt to set up the piece of steel and make it useless for armor plate purposes. Therefore if the Government were simply to establish an armor factory, it would have to buy ingots from private firms. The employees of these firms would not 'smell out' the bad ingots in such a case, but would subject them to some perfunctory test and ship them to the armor factory. By the time they were used they would be cold and the armor would consequently be defective."

## FORT SLOCUM, N. Y.

An interesting court martial case has recently been concluded at Fort Slocum. Corp. Albert H. Feise, Battery B, 5th Art., steward of the post exchange, was accused of accepting private commissions from brewers on the sales of their beer at the exchange. His counsel, Mr. R. McKinlay Power, of New Rochelle, contended that the offences charged were not cognizable by a military court, but this plea was not sustained. The Court was found guilty, and the court sentenced him to be dishonorably discharged, which sentence was approved by the reviewing authority, Maj. Gen. Merritt.

## THE NAVY.

J. D. LONG, Secretary. T. ROOSEVELT, Asst. Secretary.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

JULY 23.—Ensign H. N. Christie, detached from the Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., and ordered to the Detroit, Aug. 1.

JULY 24.—Ensign E. H. Durell, detached from the Oregon and ordered to the Independence.

Ensign D. W. Todd, detached from the Oregon and ordered to the Independence.

Boatswain F. Haley, detached from the New York Navy Yard and wait orders.

Lieut. D. P. Menefee, ordered to the Naval Academy, Aug. 22.

Mate H. C. Fuller, detached from the Franklin and ordered to the Vermont.

Acting Boatswain G. B. Moncrief, ordered to the Franklin, July 28.

Ensign S. P. Pullinwider, detached from the Philadelphia and ordered to the Marion as watch and division officer.

JULY 25.—Acting Carpenter James L. Haley, ordered to the Boston Yard, Aug. 2.

Carpenter E. H. Hay, detached from Boston Yard and ordered to the New York.

Civil Engr. C. W. Parks, ordered to the Norfolk Yard July 30.

Past Asst. Surg. S. S. White, ordered to report on Concord immediately.

Chief Engr. A. E. Dixon, ordered to the New York Yard, July 28.

Civil Engr. F. T. Chambers, ordered to the New York Yard.

JULY 27.—Paymr. E. B. Rogers, detached from the Minneapolis, July 31, and ordered to the Navy Yard, New York, Aug. 3.

Comdr. Uriel Sebree, detached from duty with and to command the Wheeling.

Lieut. F. H. Lefavor, detached from Mare Island and ordered to the Wheeling as executive, Aug. 10.

Lieut. D. Peacock, detached from the Independence and ordered to the Wheeling, Aug. 10.

Ensign E. H. Durell, detached from the Independence and ordered to the Wheeling, Aug. 10.

Ensign W. N. Crose, detached from the Independence and ordered to the Wheeling, Aug. 10.

Ensign D. W. Todd, detached from the Independence and ordered to the Wheeling, Aug. 10.

Ensign C. F. Hughes, detached from the Monterey and ordered to the Wheeling, Aug. 10.

Lieut. C. M. Knepper, order to Cramp's Yard revoked; ordered to the Bureau of Ordnance, Aug. 20.

Cadet R. W. Henderson, detached from the Iowa and ordered to the Texas.

Surg. J. B. Gatewood, ordered to Brussels, Belgium and Berlin, Germany, as delegate; then return.

JULY 28.—William A. Wallace, appointed pay clerk for the New York.

George T. Southgate, appointed pay clerk for the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Acting Carpenter J. I. Haley, order to Boston Yard revoked; ordered to the New York Aug. 2.

Carpenter E. H. Hay, ordered detaching from Boston Yard revoked.

Asst. Surg. J. C. Thompson, ordered to the Naval Laboratory, New York.

Asst. Naval Constr. D. H. Cox, ordered to the New York Yard.

Asst. Paymr. E. W. Bonnaffon, detached from the Pinta, and ordered to the Independence.

Asst. Paymr. J. Irwin, ordered to the Wheeling, August 10.

Asst. Engr. S. E. Moses, detached from the Pinta and ordered to the Monterey.

Chief Engr. J. H. Perry detached from the Monterey and ordered to Washington to report to the Secretary of the Navy.

Surg. H. E. Ames, when detached from the Cincinnati ordered home and granted two months' leave.

Surg. J. E. Gardner, detached from the Amphitrite and ordered to the Dolphin.

Surg. F. Anderson, detached from the Dolphin and ordered to Naval Hospital, Yokohama, per steamer Aug. 14.

Surg. H. G. Beyer, detached from the Museum of Hygiene and ordered to the Amphitrite.

Changes to take place on Asiatic Station about Oct. 1, 1897:

Lieut. F. H. Sherman, from the Olympia to the Machias.

Lieut. R. M. Hughes, from the Olympia to the Machias.

Lieut. W. W. Buchanan, from the Olympia to the Machias.

Lieut. A. C. Dieffenbach, from the Olympia to the Machias.

Ensign J. S. Doddridge, from the Olympia to the Boston.

Lieut. L. Young, from the Boston to the Yorktown.

Lieut. W. McLean, from the Boston to the Monocacy.

Ensign H. A. Pearson, from the Boston to the Monocacy.

Lieut. H. H. Barroll, from the Yorktown to the Boston.

Lieut. S. Morgan, from the Yorktown to the Olympia.

Ensign M. M. Taylor, from the Yorktown to the Olympia.

Ensign L. H. Everhart, from the Yorktown to the Boston.

Ensign W. P. Scott, from the Yorktown to the Olympia.

Lieut. V. S. Nelson, from the Machias to the Olympia.

Lieut. J. H. Rohrbacker, from the Machias to the Yorktown.

Ensign A. H. Seales, from the Machias to the Yorktown.

Ensign G. C. Day, from the Machias to the Yorktown.

Lieut. W. D. Rose, from the Monocacy to the Yorktown.

Lieut. W. G. Miller, from the Monocacy to the Olympia.

JULY 29.—Pay Clerk J. Abbott, appointment revoked about Sept. 1.

P. A. Paymr. P. V. Mohun, detached from the Bennington, ordered home to settle accounts, and wait orders.

P. A. Engr. S. Arnold, detached from the Monterey and ordered to the Wheeling, Aug. 10.

Comdr. B. E. Tilley, to remain on duty at War College instead of returning to Naval Academy.

Boatswain P. Haley, to the Wabash.

Paymr. M. C. McDonald, detached from the Texas, about Sept. 1, and to Naval Hospital, Yokohama, per steamer of Sept. 21.

P. A. Paymr. S. L. Heap, detached from Naval Hospital, Yokohama, on relief and ordered to the Bennington.

Sailmaker J. Roddy, detached from Mare Island Yard and ordered to the Marion.

Sailmaker M. P. Barr, detached from the Marion and ordered to Mare Island Yard.

Passed Asst. Surg. T. B. Bailey, detached from the Machias and ordered to the Yorktown.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. E. Page, detached from the Yorktown and ordered to the Olympia.

Passed Asst. Surg. G. Rothganger, detached from the Pinta and ordered to the Wheeling, Aug. 10.

Passed Asst. Surg. M. R. Pigott, detached from the Olympia and ordered to the Machias.

## NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

JULY 24.—Capt. Norman H. Farquhar, to be a Commodore.

Comdr. Charles O'Neil, to be a Captain.

Lieut. Comdr. Walton Goodwin, to be a Commodore.

Lieut. Wainwright Kellogg, to be a Lieutenant Commander.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Secretary Long has denied the report that the government of Japan had been intentionally discourteous to the United States, by refusing to permit its vessels to recognize Independence Day in the harbor of Yokohama. Rear Admiral McNair, in his report to the Department, says that at sunrise on July 4, the Olympia was dressed for the celebration, as required by the Navy Regulations, and fired the customary salutes. The flagships of the British squadron, which had proposed to leave Yokohama the night before, had remained at Yokohama on purpose to take part in the celebration, which Navy officers say, was an unusual display of courtesy. The French flagships also participated. The only Japanese vessels in the harbor were merchant ships, and it is not customary for vessels of this class to dress ship on national anniversaries of any foreign nation.

Secretary Long will leave Washington on Sunday for an extended New England trip. It is expected that Assistant Secretary Roosevelt will have returned to Washington by Saturday, from his tour of inspection of the naval militia of the Great Lakes. The Secretary will go to New York by train and will inspect the New York Navy Yard. From New York the Dolphin will take him to Boston, where he will inspect the Navy Yard, and thence to Portsmouth Navy Yard, which he will also inspect. The Secretary will be absent till early in September and expects to spend some time at his old home at Hingham, Mass., and Buckfield, Me.

Lieutenant J. H. Gibbons, U. S. N., in charge of matters relating to naval militia, has returned from the Lakes, where in company with Assistant Secretary Roosevelt he has been making an inspection of the naval militia of Michigan, Ohio and Illinois. These organizations, he says, are in splendid condition. This week he has been inspecting the Brooklyn battalion in their camp at Fort Hamilton. The New York battalion, on board the Massachusetts and Texas, were inspected by Mr. Roosevelt in the forenoon of Friday on board those vessels. In the afternoon they landed at Fort Hamilton and were inspected in conjunction with the Brooklyn battalion.

The gunboats Wilmington, Helena and Annapolis, two of which are now in commission, will undergo their final trials during the month of August. The Wilmington will come North for her final trial, and it is expected that the Detroit will be ordered to temporarily relieve her. Upon the conclusion of her final trial and her acceptance, the Wilmington, in company with the Cincinnati, will proceed to the South Atlantic station, where they will remain on duty. The final trial of the gunboat Nashville, now fitting out at Norfolk preparatory to being placed in commission, will take place in October, while the final trials of the battleship Iowa and the gunboat Vicksburg will be held in November.

Good results have followed the attempt to enlist American seamen on the Great Lakes. A report has been received at the Navy Department from Lieutenant Commander J. M. Hawley, who was sent to Duluth and to other points on the Lakes to establish naval enlistment stations, announcing that at Duluth he had succeeded in making twenty enlistments. The men were ordinary and able seamen. Lieutenant Commander Hawley will continue his work at Chicago and other lake ports.

A new edition of the Navy Uniform Regulations will be issued within the next two weeks. It contains no changes excepting the insertion of an article providing that "the president of a court martial may during warm weather grant permission to officers to wear service dress instead of undress 'A.'"

Secretary Long has decided that the United States naval vessels shall not be equipped with the electrical system of turning turrets until a better system is found than any experimented with hitherto. The battleships Illinois, Alabama and Wisconsin will be equipped with the hydraulic system of turning turrets. Naval Constructor D. W. Taylor, who has just returned from England, where he represented the Navy at the meeting of the Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, has reported that the British Admiralty is making little use of electricity in connection with turning turrets, preferring the safer and more satisfactory system of hydraulics. The armored cruiser Brooklyn is equipped with electrical controlled turrets, and reports received from that vessel, which they have shown the turrets work satisfactorily, have convinced the authorities that electricity for turret use is not at present in a sufficiently advanced stage.

Captain Charles O'Neil, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, will enter into a contract with the American Ordnance Company in a few days, for the manufacture of forty 1-pounder Maxim automatic guns. Sixty of these weapons will be built at the Washington Navy Yard. He has called for bids for the manufacture of fifteen 4-inch rapid-fire guns, authorized by Congress, and to be paid for out of the appropriation made by that body for reserve guns. The guns are expected to cost about \$75,000. A new gun company, called the Briggs-Seabury Company, has informed the Department that it stands ready to bid on all ordnance material.

Changes of battery for the Marion, Adams and Pinta are under consideration at the Navy Department. The Marion will be fitted with a spar deck and will be used in conjunction with the Adams for training the apprentices of the Pacific slope. The Pinta, when her repairs are completed and her new battery supplied, will return to Sitka and remain there as the guardship of American interests.

Lieutenant T. S. Rodgers, on duty at the Navy Yard, Washington, is to command the torpedo boat Foote, which is to be placed in commission at Norfolk early next month. As a reward for his services in connection with the supervision of work and matter of the construction of the torpedo boat Dupont, Lieutenant S. S. Wood will be ordered to command that vessel. She is to have another trial within a few days. No time will be lost in placing the Dupont in commission, as the Navy Department is anxious for the torpedo boat flotilla to be formed so that the officers and men attached to the torpedo boats may obtain beneficial practice. Lieutenant Commander W. W. Kimball, the senior officer in command of the flotilla, will command the torpedo boat Rodgers, nearing completion at the Columbian Iron Works.

Secretary Long has appointed Lieutenant W. I. Chambers, on duty on the Minneapolis, to be recorder for the Armor Factory Board.

Secretary Long has finally determined not to accept the offer of the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies to manufacture the diagonal armor for the battleships Illinois, Alabama and Wisconsin, and orders will be issued directing Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn to proceed with the work of constructing the hulls of these ships. "There will be no difficulty in completing the hulls without the armor," said



the Chief Naval Constructor. "We would be poor mechanics, indeed, if we could not fit the armor on the hulls after they had been finished."

The 100th anniversary of the launching of the U. S. S. Constellation will be appropriately observed on Sept. 7, by Commander John McGowan, U. S. N., the commanding officer of the Training Station, who is now arranging a programme.

Following is the schedule of the Naval War College for the week ending July 31, 1897:

1st and 2d committees, steam launches; 3d and 4th committees, tactical situations; "Naval Hygiene," Surg. Seigfried; 1st and 2d committees, tactical situations; 3d and 4th committees, steam launches; "Naval Hygiene," Surg. Seigfried; 1st and 2d committees, international law situation; 3d and 4th committees, explanation of war charts; "High Explosives," Prof. Alger; 1st and 2d committees, explanation of war charts; 3d and 4th committees, international law situation; "High Explosives," Prof. Alger; consideration of the problem by committees; "Naval Administration," Rear Adml. Belknap; strategic situation.

Final orders have been issued to the Bennington directing her to leave San Francisco on Aug. 5 for Honolulu and upon arrival at that port, after communicating with Rear Admiral Miller, who in the meantime will assume command of the Pacific Squadron, proceed to Pearl Harbor, and there conduct a survey in accordance with a provision directing this action contained in the Sundry Civil Law.

The new system of messing in the U. S. Navy, originating in training ships, is meeting with much favor on ships of the North Atlantic Squadron. The Brooklyn, Indiana, Massachusetts and Texas have adopted it. The Columbia employed it before she went in reserve, and the Minneapolis has asked for permission to adopt the new system. The Adams, on the Pacific, and the Essex and Alliance also use it with satisfaction. Under the new system there is one mess for the whole ship, in charge of a commissary yeoman. The Government allows each man \$9 per month for rations, half of which is commuted. No complaints of the system have been received at the Navy Department, and the published reports of discontent on the Brooklyn are not verified from official sources. On the contrary, the men say they get a greater variety and fresher provisions under the new system.

The detail of officers and men for the gunboat Wheeling has been completed, and orders have been sent to them directing that they join the vessel, and that she be placed in commission on Aug. 10. Her officers include: Commander Uriel Sebree, commanding; Lieutenant F. H. Lefavor, executive officer; Lieutenant David Peacock, navigator; Ensigns E. H. Durell, C. F. Hughes, D. W. Todd and W. M. Crose, watch and division officers, and Passed Assistant Engineer W. H. Chambers. Following the orders directing that the Wheeling be placed in commission, the Department has sent instructions to the commanding officer of the Concord directing him to proceed to the Asiatic station when relieved by the Wheeling, which will start for Sitka probably in the fall. The Wheeling will be stationed in Alaskan waters.

Orders have been issued by the Navy Department to the gunboats Yorktown and Machias to start for the United States by October 1 and December 1 respectively. Their places on the Asiatic station will be taken by the Concord and Helena respectively. As illustrating the difference between the trial and service speeds the experience of the Helena is interesting. On her preliminary trial the Helena made 15.4 knots, her draft at the time being something like 9 feet. Coming to Washington from New York the gunboat was put under full power, and try as hard as possible only a speed of 8 knots could be made. In service the draft of the Helena was more than 15 feet. It is true that forced draft was used during the ship's preliminary trial, and natural draught was employed during the run down the coast. Department officials say that vessels on their trials should be weighted to their approximate service draught, and then speeded. In the light of the Helena's performance cries of "fictitious speeds" are again being heard in naval circles.

The Vesuvius, which has for several months past been engaged in patrolling the Florida coast to enforce the neutrality laws, sailed on Tuesday from Port George for Boston, where she will undergo some repairs. The Vesuvius has been replaced on the Florida coast by the Wilmington.

In connection with the coming fête at Newport, R. I., from Aug. 4 to 10, the entries for the boat race for the Belmont trophy are the racing crews of the Newport Naval Reserves, Seamen Gunners, Training Station, Fort Adams and the Old Colony boiler shop. The race will be over a course of about one and a quarter miles, starting from in front of the Torpedo Station to and around the buoys placed in front of the Training Station wharf back to the starting point. Navy regulation 12-oared cutters are to be used as well as Navy regulation ash oars. The officials of the race will be as follows: Judges, Congressman Melville Bull, Mayor P. J. Boyle, Postmaster D. E. Young, F. P. Garretson; referee, Lieut. Comdr. T. C. McLean, U. S. N.; timekeeper, Lieut. E. St. J. Greble, U. S. A.

The gunboat Helena was presented at Washington on Saturday of last week with a silver service, the gift of citizens of Montana. The presentation was made by Senator Carter.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The friends of Engr-in-Chief John W. Collins, of the Revenue Cutter Service, are showering compliments upon him in consequence of his nomination and confirmation as Captain of Engineers in the service, of which he is a valued member. The action of the President in nominating Mr. Collins was based upon a provision in the Sundry Civil Law creating the office of Captain of Engineers. The nomination was transmitted to the Senate on Saturday, and on the afternoon of the same day it was confirmed, a proceeding usually reserved for Senators or ex-Senators who have been nominated to Presidential offices. Capt. Collins is the first officer of the Engineer Corps of either the Navy or Revenue Cutter Service to receive positive rank. He was a 3d Assistant Engineer in the Navy during the war, and upon its close was transferred to the Revenue Cutter Service.

JULY 26.—Chief Engr. John W. Collins, commissioned Captain of Engineers and reassigned to duty as Engineer-in-Chief, Revenue Cutter Service.

Chief Engr. E. G. Schwartz, detached from the Dallas and placed on waiting orders, on account of sickness.

2d Asst. Engr. J. Q. Walton, ordered to Elizabeth, N. J., on inspection duty.

JULY 27.—Capt. Russell Glover, granted 30 days' leave.

2d Lieut. R. O. Crisp, granted 30 days' leave.

Chief Engr. S. H. Magee, granted 30 days' leave.

1st Asst. Engr. C. M. Green, granted 10 days' leave.

1st Lieut. W. S. Howland, detached from duty as Assistant Inspector of Life-Saving Stations and ordered to temporary duty on the Windom.

2d Lieut. W. W. Joynes, detached from duty as Assistant Inspector of Life-Saving Stations and ordered to report for duty at the Department.

1st Lieut. C. H. McLellan, ordered to report in person at the Department.

JULY 28.—No orders.

The following officers registered at the Department during the past week: Capt. Thomas D. Walker and 2d Lieut. E. P. Berthoff.

The passage of the General Deficiency bill has placed sufficient funds at the disposal of the Department to complete the Revenue steamer McCulloch. The work of fitting her out is being rapidly pushed by Capt. Shoemaker, who hopes to have the vessel ready for sea at an early date.

#### VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

**NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.**—Rear Adml. M. S. Card. Address as noted under vessels.

**ASIATIC STATION.**—Rear Adml. F. V. McNair. (Commodore with the command rank of Rear Admiral.) Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

**EUROPEAN STATION.**—Rear Adml. T. O. Selfridge. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

**PACIFIC STATION.**—Rear Adml. L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted. Read Adml. J. N. Miller ordered to command, and to sail per steamer of Aug. 5 from San Francisco, Cal.

**SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.**—Capt. Yates Stirling assigned to temporary command. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

**ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. C. Gibson.**

At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. a.).**

At Mare Island. Address there. Comdr. B. S. Richards ordered to command, Aug. 20.

**ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney.**

(Training ship.) On her summer cruise. Arrived at Southampton, England, July 27. To leave Aug. 14, arrive Cherbourg, France, Aug. 16; leave Cherbourg, Aug. 25, arrive Gibraltar, Sept. 12; leave Gibraltar, Sept. 15, arrive Madeira, Sept. 20; leave Madeira, Sept. 27, arrive Yorktown, Va., Nov. 1. Address mail to U. S. S. Alliance, care of B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, until Sept. 12. After that date to Yorktown, Va.

**AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. C. J. Barclay.**

At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**ANNAPOLIS, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. J. Hunter.**

At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

**BANCROFT, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Arnold (e. a.).** Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. At Smyrna, July 28.

**BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. H. E. Nichols (p. a.).** At San Francisco, Cal. Address there. Has received orders to proceed to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and relieve the Marion. Will sail Aug. 5.

**BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (a. a.).**

Sailed from Kobe, Japan, July 28, for Chefoo, China.

**BROOKLYN, 20 Guns, Capt. F. A. Cook (n. a. a.).**

At Tompkinsville, N. Y. See New York.

**CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. R. M. Berry (a. a. a.).**

At Rosario, July 21. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

**COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands.**

At League Island, laid up as part of naval reserve. Address League Island.

**CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. A. Walker.**

Sailed July 20 from Port Angeles, to Sitka, Alaska. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco. Will proceed to the Asiatic station, when relieved by the Wheeling in the fall.

**CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard.**

At New York Navy Yard July 27 for repairs.

**CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John McGowan (Training ship.)** Newport, R. I. Address there.

**CUSHING, (torpedo boat), Lieut. A. Gleaves.**

At Newport, R. I. Address there.

**DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. J. H. Dayton.**

At New York Navy Yard.

**DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), (a. d.), Comdr. H. W. Lyon.**

Off Tompkinsville, N. Y., July 30. Will proceed to Boston with Secretary of the Navy. Address Boston.

**ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton.**

(Nautical schoolship of Massachusetts.) On her summer cruise; was to leave Havre July 29; arrive Gibraltar Aug. 10, leave Aug. 16; arrive Madeira Aug. 22, leave Aug. 28; arrive Bermuda Sept. 21, leave Sept. 25; arrive Boston Oct. 1. Address all letters care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, Charing Cross, London, until Aug. 12. After that to Bermuda until Sept. 20. After that Boston.

**ERICSSON, Torpedo Boat, Lieut. N. R. Usher.**

Has been drilling Naval Militia off Fishers Island, N. Y., for past week. Address New York Navy Yard.

**ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training ship).**

At the Brooklyn Navy Yard, N. Y. Ready for her summer cruise. The itinerary is as follows: Leave Newport, R. I., on Aug. 7, arrive at Plymouth, Eng., on Sept. 12; leave Sept. 25, arrive at Gibraltar, Oct. 10; leave Oct. 24, arrive at Madeira Oct. 30; leave Nov. 13, arrive at St. Kitts, W. I., Dec. 19; leave Santa Cruz, Dec. 26, arrive at Port Royal, S. C., Jan. 16; leave Port Royal, Jan. 29, arrive home on Feb. 9.

**FERN, (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Cowles (n. a.).** At League Island July 28. Address Tompkinsville, N. Y.

**FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving ship.)** At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**HELENA, 8 Guns, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne.**

At Washington, D. C., where on July 24 she received silver service from citizens of Montana. Will relieve the Montgomery, and later be ordered to Asiatic Station.

**INDEPENDENCE (Receiving ship), Capt. Louis Kempf.** At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. H. C. Taylor (n. a. a.).**

At Tompkinsville, New York. Same as New York.

**IOWA, 18 Guns, Capt. W. T. Sampson (n. a. a.).**

At Newport, R. I. Will take part in fête at Newport, Aug. 4, and maneuver with other vessels of the squadron.

**LANCASTER, 12 Guns, Capt. Yates Stirling (a. a. a.).** (Flagship.) Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. Is to be ordered to return to the United States in September. At Montevideo.

**MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry (a. a.).**

At Shanghai. Will be replaced by the Helena this fall.

**MAINE, 10 Guns, Capt. C. D. Sigbee (n. a. a.).**

At Tompkinsville, N. Y. Has instructed Naval Militia during past week. Address there. (Same as New York.)

**MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Horace Elmer (n. a. a.).** Sailed from Charlotetown, Prince Edwards Island, July 27, on a cruise.

**MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. G. M. Book (p. a.).**

At Honolulu. Has been ordered to return home. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

**MASSACHUSETTS, 16 Guns, Capt. F. J. Higginson (n. a. a.).** At Tompkinsville, N. Y. Has been drilling Naval Militia off Fishers Island for past week. Will sail for Newport, R. I., Aug. 2.

**MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Richard Rush (special service).** Sailed from Sandusky for Detroit, Mich., July 30. Address there.

**MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. C. M. Chester.**

At League Island, Pa.

**MONADNOCK, 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. W. H. Whiting (p. a.).** At San Francisco, July 26. Address there.

**MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt (a. a.).** At Hankow, China.

**MONONGAHELA, 4 Guns, sails (practice ship of Naval Academy), Comdr. E. White.** Sailed from Funchal, Madeira, July 14 for Annapolis. Address Annapolis.

**MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark (p. a.).**

At Portland, Ore.

**MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. G. A. Converse (n. a. a.).** At Pensacola, Fla. Address there. Will be relieved by the Helena.

**NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. Silas Casey (n. a. a.).**

At New York. Will leave Tompkinsville with other vessels of squadron Aug. 2 for Newport, R. I., and summer maneuvers.

**OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. C. V. Gridley (a. a.).** (Flagship.) At Yokohama, Japan.

**OREGON, 16 Guns, Capt. A. S. Barker (p. a.).**

At San Francisco, Cal., preparing for duty in Hawaiian waters.

**PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Wood (a. a.).**

At Shanghai, China.

**PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. a.).**

Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. (Flagship.) At Honolulu. Capt. N. M. Dyer ordered to command per steamer of July 14 from San Francisco, Cal.

**PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Symonds (s. d.).** At Mare Island, Cal., for repairs.

**PORTER (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. C. Fremont.**

Sailed from Newport, R. I., July 29, for Oyster Bay. Address New York City.

**PURITAN (Monitor), 10 Guns, Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a. a.).** At Tompkinsville, N. Y. For future movements see New York.

**RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. J. B. Coghlan (e. a.).**

Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. At Tangier July 27, after a visit to other ports in Morocco.

**RICHMOND (Receiving ship), Capt. C. V. Gridley.**

At League Island, Pa. Address there.

**ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Reeder**

(Public Marine School.) On her summer cruise. Due at Lisbon July 23, leave July 31; arrive Gibraltar Aug. 7, leave Aug. 14; arrive Madeira, Aug. 21, leave Aug. 30; arrive Glen Cove Oct. 1. The address after leaving this coast, and until leaving Madeira, will be: Schoolship St. Mary's, care B. F. Stevens, U. S. Dispatch Agent, No. 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

**SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (e. a.).** (Flagship of the squadron.) At Copenhagen July 24.

**SARATOGA, Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (Penn. schoolship.)** Sailed July 7 for her summer cruise in European waters, her itinerary being as follows: Arrive at Queens-town, Ireland, Aug. 3, leave Queenstown Aug. 14; arrive at Plymouth, England, Aug. 16, leave Plymouth Aug. 23; arrive at Havre, France, Aug. 25, leave Havre Aug. 31; arrive at Gibraltar Sept. 14, leave Gibraltar Sept. 16; arrive at Madeira Sept. 21, leave Madeira Sept. 27; arrive at Capes of Delaware Oct. 31.

**STANDISH, Lieut. A. McCrackin.**

(Practice vessel for cadets.) Visiting the Navy Yards on the Atlantic coast with Engineer Division. At Bristol, R. I. Address there.

**STILETTO (torpedo boat), Lieut. H. Hutchins, New**

port, R. I. Address there.

**TERROR, 4 Guns (Monitor), Capt. N. Ludlow (n. a. a.).**

At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

**TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. a.).**

At Tompkinsville, N. Y., July 30. Has been off Fishers Island for past week drilling Naval Militia. Will sail for Newport, R. I., Aug. 2.

**VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Merrill Miller (Receiving ship.)** At New York Navy Yard.

**VESUVIUS (Dynamite Gun Vessel), Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury (n. a. a.).** Sailed from Jacksonville, Fla., July 27, for Boston, Mass., for repairs. Address there.

**WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. H. F. Picking. (Receiving ship.)** At Boston, Mass. Address there.

**WILMINGTON, 8 Guns, Comdr. C. C. Todd (n. a. a.).**

At Jacksonville, Fla., July 29. Address there.

**YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (a. a.).**

At Nagasaki, Japan, July 22. The Navy Department has now decided the Yorktown shall sail for San Francisco early in October next, and will be relieved by the Concord.

#### FISH COMMISSION VESSELS.

**ALBATROSS (F. C. Ves.)** Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser

(s. d.) En route to Unalaska. Address there.

**FISH HAWK (F. C. Vessel.)** Lieut. F. Swift.

At Orr's Island, Me. Address Wood's Hall, Mass.

Captain Gilbert P. Cotton, 1st Art., U. S. A., has applied to the President for retirement under the thirty years' service law. The President has the matter under consideration, but will probably take favorable action in a short time. Captain Cotton is now on leave in Europe.

Lieut. J. S. Parker, U. S. N., Supervisor of New York Harbor, makes a strong protest to the Department against the practice of dumping ashes into the harbor. Steamers, he finds, daily consume many tons of coal, yielding thousands of tons of ashes, which, if deposited in the tidal waters of the harbor, would in a very short while obstruct the channels. Large quantities of these ashes, Lieut. Parker reports, are dumped in the rivers, and steps should be taken to stop this practice at once.



## THE STATE TROOPS.

## STATE CAMP NEW YORK.

The 47th Regiment, Col. John G. Eddy commanding, and the 3d Provisional Battalion, consisting of the 7th, 21st, 23d and 32d Separate Companies, of Cohoes, Troy, Hudson and Hoosic Falls, respectively, under command of Capt. James H. Lloyd, of the 21st, occupied the camp near Peekskill from the afternoon of July 17 to the afternoon of July 24, relieving the 22d Regiment, New York, and the 14th, 16th, 36th and 47th Separate Companies.

The work of the 47th during the week, in spite of the steady progress made from day to day and the marked improvement shown before the end of the tour, both in drills and ceremonies, did not come up to expectations and was far from the standard mark. From the very outset both field and ceremonial work was slow; the men were listless and a woeful lack of activity was displayed. The drills, most of them, were absolutely lifeless, and the ceremonies generally were spiritless and without snap. This organization needs a thorough shaking up. On this point the post officers and those detailed for inspection or observation agree. "The officers, with some exceptions," said one of the latter, in talking with the "Army and Navy Journal" representative, "are not up to concert pitch, and the men, as a class, are not over intelligent. They are a willing lot, however, and with proper care and training would make a good regiment—one that would compare favorably with any in the State."

In extended order work, as the same officer put it, neither the officers nor the enlisted men appeared to be familiar even with the fundamental principles—the A B C of this work, and lack of instruction was shown by all. In the "school of the company"—closed order—also the work of the regiment was poor, especially in dressing. The latter will apply in all drills and ceremonies, and in the "school of the soldier" there was an apparent lack of instruction. Allowances, however, must be made for the large number of recruits that have recently been taken into the regiment.

The regiment's best work was in regimental and battalion drills, but although the several movements generally were fairly well executed, too much time was lost in getting right down to work, and two movements might easily have been executed in many instances while the regimental or battalion commanders were getting ready for one. Fault was found with some of the officers for the time consumed on the field in making explanations and in cautioning the men in advance of a movement instead of allowing them to execute the same and making necessary corrections afterward. Two guard mounts, two evening parades and one early morning drill were curtailed by rain. The Sunday morning guard mount was the best of the week. Fours were correctly counted at the first attempt, which is rather unusual. The best evening ceremony was the parade of Thursday night. The regimental line on this occasion was the best seen on the ground this season, and the ceremony as a whole was a most creditable one. On no other occasion were the lines so good.

Sentry duty was very poorly performed by members of the regiment, and the guard was at all times slow in turning out under orders and in rendering honors at the guard house. Officers were not properly saluted by sentries on post, and sometimes not at all. Guard was mounted in full dress.

The work of the provisional battalion, under Capt. Lloyd's command was excellent. It was unquestionably the best battalion that has been to camp this season. Capt. Lloyd is a capable and efficient officer. He is an excellent instructor, and filled the duties of battalion commander in a most creditable manner. He has a fine company. There are none better. The 7th Separate Co. also is a splendidly drilled organization, while the 23d and 32d Cos. also very creditably acquitted themselves. The ceremonial, as well as the field work, of this battalion was highly commended. Schools for officers in mounted exercises were held on Thursday and Friday afternoons, under the direction of Capt. E. E. Harding, 7th Inf., U. S. A.

2d Lieut. Murray W. Crosby, of the 1st Separate Co., Assistant Instructor of Guard Duty, while testing the sentries after "taps" on Thursday night, attempted to take from a member of the 7th Separate Co., on post 3, his piece. The sentry, having in mind paragraph 208 of the guard manual, and with a determination to carry out his instructions at all hazards, promptly struck the Lieutenant with the butt end of the rifle and sent him sprawling to the ground. The instructor was not prepared for such a reception, and did not altogether relish his position, but the man had done his duty, and the Lieutenant, after picking himself up and brushing the dust from his clothes, commended him.

Capt. Lloyd and the officers of the provisional battalion, on Friday night, called upon Col. Eddy, who was post commandant the greater part of the week, and thanked him and his officers for courtesies extended. Capt. Lloyd said he had never met a more congenial lot of men, and that the week just closing was the pleasantest socially he had ever spent in camp.

The 47th Regiment took to camp 522 officers and enlisted men out of a total of 656, or a percentage of 79.97, according to the first morning report. Three officers were absent the entire week.

The Separate Cos. reported on Sunday morning as follows:

|                   | Present. | On Roll. |
|-------------------|----------|----------|
| 7th Separate Co.  | 100      | 106      |
| 21st Separate Co. | 107      | 107      |
| 23d Separate Co.  | 66       | 82       |
| 32d Separate Co.  | 70       | 75       |
|                   | 343      | 370      |

The organizations above named gave place on Saturday afternoon, July 24, to the 74th Regiment, Buffalo, Col. George C. Fox commanding, and the 1st and 2d Batteries of New York.

## NEW JERSEY.

Camp Griggs, at Sea Girt, N. J., was garrisoned during the week, July 18-24, by the 4th Regiment of Jersey City, Col. Robert G. Smith. The regiment brought to camp over 650 officers and men, divided into 12 companies, and a gun detachment. They had been provided in advance with a very explicit order, a model in its way, giving instructions as to what should be done and the way it should be done at each hour of service, and entered upon their work with enthusiasm. Service was held on Sunday at 10.30 by the Chaplain Rev. John L. Scudder, and was attended by the post officers and a large number of the men. A Roman Catholic service was also held for those of that faith, and parade oc-

curred in the evening. On Monday morning drills were taken up, and the regular routine observed until Saturday, frequent rain storms making the week an exceedingly unpleasant one. Gen. P. F. Wanser and the Brigade Staff were in camp during the week supervising the work, as was also the Governor, who qualified on the range, making some brilliant scores.

In spite of the atrocious weather, which interfered greatly with the regular routine, the week might justly be regarded as one of the most satisfactory weeks in the history of the encampment. The superior advantages of a regimental camp were plainly seen, and 50 per cent. more work was done and instruction given than under the old system, when showy but useless parades and reviews wasted time. The 4th came to camp, it is true, a much better regiment than it was a few years ago, but this does not detract from the very great credit due it for surprising improvement under its new Colonel. Col. Smith took hold in an energetic manner from the first, and proved his officers made no mistake in electing him. He encouraged the men by precept and example, and they are quite convinced that a new era for the 4th has commenced. Certainly the 4th could scarcely be recognized as the same regiment it was a few years ago, its improvement in drill, discipline and guard duty being quite remarkable. In every respect it showed marked superiority to its predecessor in camp, the 1st Regiment.

Guard duty was very well performed, much of the credit being due to the excellent printed instructions issued as "forms" by Lieut. Melvin W. Rowell, U. S. A., the capable Guard Instructor of the N. G. N. J. He has prepared this year a set of forms of circulars intended to be issued by commanding officers. These cover all contingencies in guard duty, and give special instructions for each officer and non-commissioned officer of the Guard, and for each particular sentry, and are posted at the guard tent and given to each sentry. A number one or number seven had only to learn his own instructions, disregarding those for other sentries, but he was required to learn them thoroughly, and also to be letter perfect in his general instructions, which were printed on a card given him. Adj. Gerardin adopted these forms without change, and the men put in a great deal of the time usually spent in loafing at the guard house in studying instructions, with the result that the former slovenly and undignified performance of guard duty was seen no longer. Lieut. Rowell's theory of guard duty is that a sentry cannot be expected to be alert unless given something to do beside salute officers, and acting on this theory, instructions were devised to keep the men busy when on post, with excellent results. As compared with guard duty at the Peekskill encampment, that at Sea Girt was better performed, as a rule.

The same cannot be said of guard mounts, which were generally marred by errors. The details were sometimes sent back to their streets. It would be interesting to learn where the New Jersey bandmasters get their authority for having the field music play a bar before and after sound-off, and why the old guard is turned out at the guard house as soon as guard mount of the new guard mount begins. The standard of neatness and soldierly appearance is evidently not as high in New Jersey as in New York, many of the men turned out for guard looking rather shabby. If the dress coats were not made so high waisted and helmets and trousers fitted their wearers better, the appearance of the New Jersey troops would be improved.

In battalion drill and extended order drill much intelligence and capability was shown by officers and non-commissioned officers, and as a rule the drills were well executed, the greatest faults being unsteadiness on the part of the men and talking in ranks. The step and execution of the manual were noticeably much better than when the regiment was in camp before. There is a curious mingling of old and new in the drill, new regulations being observed as to movements and old as to manual of arms. On parade and at all ceremonies the steadiness was better than at drill, but the recruit who will put up a white-gloved hand and brush away a mosquito or wipe his forehead is still to be seen at Sea Girt.

Military courtesy was not strictly observed, many failures to salute officers being observed, and considerable familiarity between officers and men. But the men were invariably respectful to officers, and the discipline, apart from the oversights mentioned, seemed excellent. There was almost an entire absence of the rough horseplay and noise of evenings at the Peekskill camp. This was the more remarkable as the men were not permitted outside the guard line except for surf-bathing, or by special permission. No one could enter or leave camp except at Post 1 or Post 7.

Reports of sickness in camp during the week contained gross exaggerations, reflecting unjustly upon the medical staff and Quartermaster's Department. At no time was "half the regiment sick," nor was there an "epidemic" of any description. A number of men suffered from stomach troubles, caused by drinking too much cold water when overheated, bathing in the cold ocean water when hot and tired, and similar indiscretions. All were promptly treated and were again at work in a few hours. The 4th do not desire to be known as a regiment of weaklings, and expressed strong disapproval of these false statements. In many cases, it was hinted that the close confinement to camp and inability to go to Manasquan and procure beer had more to do with the sickness of some men than anything else. They had a speedy recovery when informed by comrades that scheming would do them no good.

The 4th had a very neat and quiet camp. Company commanding officers detailed each day a Lieutenant to be on duty at quarters, and these were held responsible for good order and cleanliness. For drills and parades the companies came out with exemplary promptness, and a commendable alacrity in performing any duty was shown.

A review by Gen. P. F. Wanser was to have been held on Friday, but the rain fell in torrents, and thousands of people from Jersey City and the neighboring watering places who had gathered to witness the ceremony were disappointed. Gen. Wanser served in the 4th in nearly every grade from private to Colonel. The storm did not, however, prevent the regimental officers from entertaining the Brigade Staff.

During the week the gun detachment, under Lieut. Pringle, did some clever work at the sea coast battery. A target was anchored in the ocean, and twenty rounds were fired at it. Twelve shots are said to have hit the target, and the remaining eight fell so close to it that they would have hit an anchored vessel. Many members of the regiment also shot on the rifle range, and qualified. The new silhouette targets are in use at the range, and Capt. Farnace's company of the 13th U. S. Infantry, has engaged in their annual practice here during the last two weeks.

The 4th was relieved on the 24th by the 2d Regiment, of Paterson, Col. Muzzy, and the Gatling Gun Company A, of Orange, Capt. Fish. The regiment brought to camp 544 men and the battery 51, but these numbers were largely increased on Sunday and Monday.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

The annual encampment of the 2d Brigade of Massachusetts, in command of Brig. Gen. B. F. Peach, Jr., was held at South Framingham from July 20 to 24. The commands on duty were the 5th Infantry, Col. W. A. Bancroft; 9th Infantry, Col. Fred B. Bogan; 8th Infantry, Col. W. A. Pew; 1st Battalion of Cavalry, Maj. H. G. Kemp; Light Battery A, Capt. C. R. Peabody. Nearly the entire body of troops assembled at camp on the evening of the day previous to the official opening, and numbered in all over 2,500 men, divided as follows: Brigadier General and staff, 19; Battery A, 100; Signal Corps, 25; Ambulance Corps, 26; 1st Battalion of Cavalry, 194; 5th Infantry, 709; 9th Infantry, 709; 8th Infantry, 750. Total, 2,541. Among the officers on duty was Col. Jacob Kline, of the 21st Infantry, U. S. A., representing the War Department. These Assistant Inspector Generals were on duty with the brigade: Col. Fred W. Wellington, detailed to the cavalry, artillery, ambulance and signal corps; Col. Fred G. King, with the 5th Infantry; Col. James A. Frye, the 8th Infantry, and Col. James T. Soutter, the 9th Infantry, while Insp. Gen. James L. Carter had general supervision of the camp. Improvements have been made to the rifle range, but the roofs of the cooking kitchens were in sad need of repair, leaking badly at every rainstorm. The Boston "Globe," summing up the work of the week, among other things, says: "It was the consensus of opinion of military men, many of whom have seen 15 and 20 years' service in the M. V. M., that it was the most successful camp ever held in this State. The camp was a remarkable one in many respects, such as military courtesy, cleanliness of quarters, attention to duty and personal appearance. The manual at all times was good in both the 9th and 5th Infantry, while the marching and alignments of all three infantry regiments was excellent, but distances were badly judged. This was more noticeable when the regiments were in command of commissioned officers. Under non-commissioned officers the distances were much better. Guard duty was good, as was also the policing of the camp. There was a remarkable promptness on the part of both officers and men to all calls of duty, and a general steadiness from one end of the line to the other when in the ranks. Accoutrements and clothing presented a better appearance than at any previous camp, and the sanitary arrangements were well taken care of. The men displayed more interest in their work, there were less attempts to shirk duty, and very little disposition to get out of camp. Another strong feature was the remarkable quietness along the line after taps. The discipline of the M. V. M. was always good, but there was a marked improvement this year, but these are such a thing as attempting to carry matters a little too far in this respect. When a man has been out on the field in a broiling sun, and returns to quarters after performing a certain duty, every latitude should be given him to cool off and recuperate for the next duty, which he will undoubtedly perform better for the rest. More attention should be given to the bill of dress, or the M. V. M. will be mistaken for some 'kerosene' organization, when on the march." The work of Battery A and the two troops of cavalry was excellent.

## 65th NEW YORK COL. S. M. WELCH.

The 65th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., Col. Samuel Welch, will proceed on its tour of field service on Aug. 6, starting from its armory in Buffalo fully equipped, and with the necessary wagon train, for tentage supplies, etc. The men will turn out in field uniform. Col. Welch has issued full instructions concerning the tour of duty, and says:

"The Commanding Officer directs attention to the fact this is the second time the regiment has been selected for field service—and this without an intervening tour at the State camp; that before we undertook the duty in 1895, it was freely predicted that the regiment could not be controlled and kept from depredations—the manner in which we performed our duty is a matter of record. The record was good. It can be improved if each officer and man will constantly remember that success cannot be attained unless he performs every duty required cheerfully and with alacrity, and that he must refrain from any act calculated to draw censure upon himself or his organization."

The itinerary of the practical march is as follows: Friday, Aug. 6, the regiment will march, by rail, to Farnham, detaining, thence by foot to Harrison farm on Lake Shore, where station will be taken until Wednesday, Aug. 11; thence to Ingersoll farm on Lake Shore, near Derby Station, where command will go into camp or bivouac for one night; thence to farm of Col. Alben J. Myer, at Lake View, where station will be taken until Saturday, Aug. 14; thence by train to Buffalo. Pay for eight days will be allowed. The duty will embrace company and battalion drill in extended order, regimental drill in close order, grand guard, advance, rear and outpost guard and patrols.

Capt. E. E. Hardin, U. S. A., will accompany the regiment under orders from the War Department.

## NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

Co. A, 23d N. Y., went into camp at Montauk Point, L. I., on July 24, for a couple of days at its own expense, a supply of tentage being procured from the Ordnance Department. The company cooked their own meals and spent their brief outing in gaining a knowledge of field work, as well as in pleasure.

Adj. Gen. C. M. Moses, of Colorado, under date of July 15, announces that a Squadron of Cavalry is organized as part of the National Guard of Colorado, and is designated the "1st Squadron of Cavalry, National Guard of Colorado." Capt. John Chase, the Denver City Troop, is appointed Major of the Squadron. The Denver City Troop is designated "Troop B, 1st Squadron of Cavalry, National Guard of Colorado (The Denver City Troop)," and is made a part of the Squadron. Troop A, The Leadville Troop, is detached from the 2d Regiment of Infantry and made a part of the Squadron. It will hereafter be known as "Troop A, 1st Squadron of Cavalry, National Guard of Colorado (The Leadville Troop)."

The 2d Brigade of Pennsylvania National Guard under Brig. Gen. J. A. Wiley, went into camp at Conneaut Lake from July 16 to 23. The commands in camp were the 5th Infantry, Col. Burschfield; 10th Infantry, Col. Hawkins; 14th Infantry, Col. Glenn; 15th Infantry, Col. Kreps; 16th Infantry, Col. Hulings; 18th Infantry, Col. Smith; Battery B, Capt. Hunt; Sheridan Troop, Capt. Jones, and numbered, all told, 3,132 officers and men. The annual inspections were made on July 21, the commands making a very creditable showing. The grounds were in very bad condition owing to the almost incessant rain and the quarters of some of the commands were flooded.

The camp of the 3d Regiment of Kansas at Excelsior Springs, on July 21, and that of 2d Regiment of Kentucky, at Louisville, on the same date, were according to



late reports, the scene of considerable uproar. In the Louisville camp the McCree Guards, a Frankfort military company, of the 2d Regiment, competed with the Lexington and Winchester companies for a set of prize colors, which were awarded to the Lexington troops. The McCree Guards were very indignant, and as Col. E. H. Gaither, the commanding officer, was conducting some guests to dinner, Sergt. Gordon brushed up rudely against his superior officer, who ordered him under arrest. Gordon resisted, and was being carried away when one of the non-commissioned officers seized Col. Gaither, who knocked him down. The whole company took up the matter and released Gordon from the guardhouse. The Colonel put them under arrest and stripped off Gordon's chevrons, conducting him back to prison. Subsequently an attempt was made to shoot the Lieutenant who arrested the other insubordinates. Wholesale courts martial should follow. In the Kansas camp, Dr. L. B. Pierce of the Missouri Pacific Hospital Staff, in camp with the 3d Regiment, had an altercation with Dr. Walter Jackson, Acting Hospital Steward, and was ordered confined in the guardhouse by the latter. The affair created quite a ripple of excitement in the camp, as both Dr. Pierce and Dr. Johnson are very popular with the members of the regiment. Dr. Pierce's confinement was of short duration, as friends interceded for him, and Dr. Jackson released and ordered his release.

We do not think that the number of brick that could be made (under the ancient régime) from the straw left behind by the 7th Regiment, on quitting camp, would furnish material sufficient to build a mausoleum large enough in its dimensions to entomb anything more formidable than a common cur, erroneous reports on the subject to the contrary, notwithstanding.—7th Regiment Gazette.

Team practice at Creedmoor rifle range, New York, for the annual matches to be held there, and also at Sea Girt, have already commenced, the 7th Regiment representatives being among the first on the field. The first Regiment team will commence to practice Aug. 5 and the 22d Regiment team Aug. 11.

1st Sergt. W. S. Scott was elected 1st Lieutenant, and Sergt. N. Von L. Meyer was elected 2d Lieutenant in Co. K, 7th New York, on July 29.

Capt. M. E. Burnton, I. R. P., 22d New York, who resigned recently after twenty-five years of service, has been honorably discharged. He was a hard-working and faithful officer, a 100 per cent. duty man, a steady shot, and he developed a great increase in the efficiency of the regiment in rifle shooting.

NAVAL MILITIA.

The Maryland Naval Militia underwent a week's course of instruction on the U. S. S. Cincinnati off Tolchester Beach from July 19 to 24, being first towed there aboard their ship the Dale, which was the headquarters of the militia during the cruise. During the week's duty the men under the supervision of officers of the Cincinnati were made acquainted with the ship and given stations at the 5 and 6-inch guns for battery drill. The officers were also given instructions as to working the guns. Included in this drill was provision for taking care of wounded and fighting fire in action. There was also infantry drill, limited artillery practice with the Driggs-Schroeder rapid-fire gun, setting-up drill, rowing, and instruction in fire and collision drill and abandoning ship, general quarters, etc. Surg. Howard E. Ames, the Cincinnati's medical officer, gave the men a talk on first aid to the injured, showing the different modes of treating wounded men and resuscitating drowned persons. The target drill of the

sub-caliber practice was held both aboard the Cincinnati and in cutters. The gunners' division received instructions in the operation of torpedo tubes. Gunner Moore was their instructor. On July 24 Governor Lounsbury paid a visit to the Cincinnati and was an interested observer of a special drill of the militia aboard ship, which included torpedo firing. The Governor was also shown over the vessel by Capt. Shepard. The militia-men in the afternoon gave an exhibition of shore maneuvers before the Governor. The men performed their week's work with commendable zeal and intelligence. Lieut. C. A. Gove, U. S. N., stated that the cruise had been of great benefit to the militia. "They show remarkable improvement in all their drills," said he. "The men have improved in the matter of showing respect for their officers and in the manner in which they obey orders. It is an intelligent body of men, and by proper training can be developed into an efficient organization."

In the Massachusetts Naval Militia, Engr. Alfred B. Fry has resigned and been discharged. Mr. Fry joined the brigade in 1892, since which time he has had charge of his department, which he has conducted in such a satisfactory and practical manner as to receive repeated praise from the regular officers who have inspected the brigade. Through his efforts an engineer force was added to the brigade thereby greatly increasing its general efficiency. Mr. Fry's resignation is caused by his removal to New York City.

The 1st Naval Battalion, of Louisiana, are making preparations for their coming cruise, which will begin on the 9th of August and last till the 17th or 18th. Two large schooners have been chartered, on which the battalion will be quartered, and the U. S. S. Montgomery will be at Ship Island Aug. 10 to 17, and the naval militia will be drilled in various exercises on board ship, including signals, singlesticks, artillery, infantry, rowing, sailing, small arm, secondary battery and great gun target practice.

The Rhode Island Naval Battalion, in command of Capt. Little, went into camp on July 24 at Potter's Cove, on Narragansett Bay, being very pleasantly situated. An advance detail of men erected the tents before the arrival of the main body. The week's work consisted of skirmishing, battalion drill and boat work. The Bristol division obtained permission to blow up by torpedo the wreck of the schooner Teazer, which went ashore on Hog Island two years ago. The Signal Corps from the different divisions sent messages from camp to Providence. The attendance at camp was small, the three divisions numbering all told 97 officers and men.

The Georgia Naval Militia, in command of Lieut. Aiken, went into camp at Brunswick, Ga., on July 17, the U. S. gunboat Wilmington being also in port to afford the men opportunity of instruction aboard her. The work of the battalion consisted of planning coast defenses, laying torpedo mines, making charts of the coastline, boat drill, and the various duties aboard ship.

Despite the unusually bad weather of the past week, the Naval Militia of New York and New Jersey on their annual tour of duty on Long Island Sound have accomplished excellent results. The 1st Battalion and the Rochester division have received instruction on board the U. S. S. Maine and Massachusetts, and the Ericsson, while the 2d Battalion has cruised in small boats and established camps in different localities. The New Jersey Battalion on their vessel, the Jamestown, which they sailed themselves to Fishers Island, have also had a good week's work.

"May we have the pleasure of your company this evening, Colonel?" she asked. The Colonel drew himself up haughtily and replied with every evidence of offended dignity: "Madame, I command a regiment."—Chicago Evening Post.

A BICYCLE TRIP.

The bicycle detachment of Co. E, 8th New York, in command of Capt. T. E. Lyon, which started on a week's bicycle run on Long Island on March 17, with 32 men, returned to the armory on the afternoon of July 24 after a very trying experience, due to rain and mud; which, however, did not deter the detachment from making an excellent record. The company rode 398 miles, 340 of them in the rain. It rained every day during the trip. The company set out with a bicycle ambulance, a civil engineer to make maps, and a photographer. Each man carried his rifle strapped to his bicycle, a haversack, canteen and cup on his back, accoutrements at his belt, and an Army blanket strapped in a poncho on the handle bar of his wheel. Of the four men who started with the troop, but did not finish, two were sent home when it was found necessary to abandon the 200 pound ambulance on the second day, as unsuited to the heavy roads. One was recalled by a telegram and one smashed two wheels and retired. The list of accidents to the wheels included several rims broken, seven tires punctured, twenty spokes, two bearings, a handle bar and a pedal broken. Capt. Lyon, in speaking of the trip, said: "I think it has been shown that the bicycle can be made an important factor in military operations, particularly in the direction of reconnaissance and the sending of messages. Several times the company was distributed over a large territory and it was easily collected by messengers sent out. Regarding the equipment of the wheel, we found that weight had very little to do with the endurance of the machine. 1st Sergt. Frost rode a nineteen-pound wheel, with fifty or sixty pounds of baggage, without accident. The proper weight to stand the strain, however, should be about twenty-two pounds and the gear seventy. The handle bar should be turned neither up nor down, but should be parallel, while the weight should be placed as low as possible. The ordinary rifle is useless, being too heavy and too much in the way. I should suggest the carbine instead. There were two bicycle machinists in the company, and they demonstrated the necessity of having some one responsible for the mechanism of the wheels." Capt. Lyon spoke warmly of the cheerfulness and obedience of the men under the difficult circumstances with which they had to contend. Their legs, from the knees down, were fairly covered with mosquito bites, the insects having penetrated the long stockings without difficulty. The only relief that the soldiers could get was in salt and water, with which they took the sting out of the wounds. The troop did not go to a hotel while it was away. Pvt Dixon's run of 106 miles carrying 60 pounds of baggage was a remarkable one.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

The United States Marine Hospital Service which will soon celebrate its centennial anniversary, is the most distinctively American institution in our country. There is nothing exactly like it abroad, and foreigners, endeavoring to comprehend its scope, are constantly confusing it with the naval service. It is, on the contrary, one of the important branches of the Treasury Department, and was established, in 1798, in the interests of the merchant marine, by placing a tax of twenty cents a month upon the wages of every seaman employed upon United States vessels of commerce, and using the fund thus derived in affording hospital relief to their sick and disabled. The nucleus of this benevolent system was formed in Boston by providing for the care of patients at local hospitals and the appointment of a physician to look after their welfare. Subsequently Congress appropriated \$15,000 for the erection of a hospital building for the port of Boston; but the first marine hospital owned by the Government was obtained by purchase, in 1880, and was located near Norfolk, Va.—Joanna R. Nicholls, in August Lippincott's.

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U. S. Engineer OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, New York, July 25, 1897.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for construction of riprap wall on eastern beach of Sandy Hook, N. J., will be received here until 12 M., Aug. 25, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. William Ludlow, Lieut. Col. Engrs.



## COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.

Speaker Reed appointed the House committees on July 24, a few days before adjournment. His appointments are in every way highly satisfactory to the Army. There are no changes in the chairmanships. Representative Hull remains at the head of the military committee; Representative Boutelle at the head of the naval committee, and Representative Marsh at the head of the militia committee. These gentlemen form the committees as announced by the Speaker:

**Military Affairs.**—Messrs. J. A. T. Hull, Iowa; Benj. F. Marsh, Illinois; Michael Griffin, Wisconsin; John H. Ketcham, New York; Lucien J. Fenton, Ohio; Rowland B. Mahany, New York; Hugh R. Belknap, Illinois; John McDonald, Maryland; Walter P. Brownlow, Tennessee; William Sulzer, New York; Charles H. Martin, North Carolina; Nicholas N. Cox, Tennessee; John J. Lentz, Ohio; James Hay, Virginia; Thomas M. Jett, Illinois, and Marcus A. Smith, Arizona.

**Naval Affairs.**—Messrs. Charles A. Boutelle, Maine; Samuel G. Hilborn, California; Melville Bull, Rhode Island; Francis H. Wilson, New York; George E. Foss, Illinois; Alston G. Dayton, West Virginia; James H. Southard, Ohio; H. C. Loudenslager, New Jersey; R. B. Hawley, Texas; Thomas S. Butler, Pennsylvania; Amos J. Cummings, New York; Adolph Meyer, Louisiana; Farish Carter Tate, Georgia; T. S. Plowman, Alabama, and Robert N. Bodine, Missouri.

**Militia.**—Messrs. Benjamin F. Marsh, Illinois; Case Broderick, Kansas; George Spalding, Michigan; Lucien J. Fenton, Ohio; Warren Miller, West Virginia; Edwin C. Burleigh, Maine; Edward E. Robbins, Pennsylvania; Samuel J. Barrows, Massachusetts; Rudolph Kleberg, Texas; John H. G. Vehlager, New York; John E. Fowler, North Carolina; William L. Stark, Nebraska, and Charles K. Wheeler, Kentucky.

**Expenditures in the War Department.**—Messrs. William W. Grout, Vermont; Charles A. Russell, Connecticut; Walter P. Brownlow, Tennessee; James R. Young, Pennsylvania; Joseph Wheeler, Alabama; John S. Rhea, Kentucky, and William L. Stark, Nebraska.

**Expenditures in the Navy Department.**—Messrs. James F. Stewart, New Jersey; Frederick H. Gillett, Massachusetts; James A. Connolly, Illinois; Charles G. Bennett, New York; Stanyarne Wilson, South Carolina; William M. Howard, Georgia, and John L. Brenner, Ohio.

The men who will be missed from the military committee are Nehemiah M. Curtis, of New York; Mr. Wormer, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Southwick, of New York; Mr. Parker, of New Jersey; Mr. Bishop, of Michigan; Mr. Tracey, of Missouri; Mr. McClellan, of New York; Mr. Washington, of Tennessee; Mr. Martin, of North Carolina, and Mr. Catran, of New Mexico. The only mem-

bers retained on the committee are Messrs. Hull, Marsh, Griffin and Fenton. Almost as many changes occurred in the personnel of the naval committee. The landslide of last September swept from Congress Messrs. Robinson, of Virginia; Hulick, of Ohio; Hanly, of Maryland; Money, of Mississippi; Hall, of Missouri, and Hart, of Pennsylvania. The members reappointed to the committee are Messrs. Boutelle, Hilborn, Bull, Wilson, Foss, Tate and Dayton. The members reappointed on the militia committee are Messrs. Marsh, Broderick, Spalding, Fenton, Miller.

If the War Department can accomplish it an important amendment will be made by the House to the bill which passed the Senate during the extraordinary session of Congress, increasing the pay of non-commissioned officers of the Army. The bill was introduced by Senator Sewell of New Jersey. While increasing the pay of non-commissioned officers on the active list, it contains a provision that no change shall be made in the pay of the retired enlisted men of non-commissioned rank. It is this provision which the Department objects to and which it will make every effort to have stricken out. Its action will be taken on the ground that the men on the retired list have done excellent service in Indian wars, etc., and are as much entitled to the benefits of increased pay as the men now on the active list. According to the War Department this should be the pay of non-commissioned officers: Ordnance, Quartermaster and Commissary Sergeants, \$45 per month. Non-commissioned officers of the line should be paid as follows: Sergeant Major, Quartermaster Sergeant and 1st Sergeant, \$30; Sergeants, \$25, and Corporals, \$17.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. F. J.—The next vacancy to the Naval Academy from the 16th District of New York, will be in 1900.

S. A. M.—The next vacancy to the Military Academy from the district in which Albany, N. Y., is situated will occur in 1901. Write to Clerk of Military Academy, War Department, Washington, D. C., for catalogue containing information as to requirements for admission, etc.

W. R.—If you go to Fort McPherson, Ga., you can, with the approval of the proper authority, enlist for the 3d Artillery, and be sent to the Pacific coast at Government expense. The recruiting officer will tell you all about it.

R.—The Act of Congress approved March 3, 1897 (appropriations for fortifications, etc., for fiscal year, 1897-1898), authorized \$150,000 for the payment of the necessary expenses of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, including a per diem allowance to each officer detailed to serve thereon when employed on duty away from his permanent station, of \$2.50 a day; and for the test of experimental guns, carriages and other devices

procured in accordance with the recommendation of the board.

G. R. B. desires to know what is the highest score ever made with the Springfield rifle at 200 yards for a ten-man team, and says: "In a match July 3 the rifle team of Co. H, 6th Regiment, Infantry, M. V. M., made a score of 443 out of a possible 500. Is not this the highest score ever made in this country under these conditions?" Perhaps some of our readers who keep the statistics of rifle shooting can answer the above.

F. S. L. asks (1) When executing the manual of arms prescribed for the infantry and artillery, U. S. Navy, by numbers, how many movements are there? Answer.—In going from order to present, 2; present to order, 2; order to slope, 3; slope to order, 3; order to shoulder, 3; shoulder to order, 3; port to shoulder, 2; port to slope, 2; slope to port, 1; shoulder to slope, 3; slope to shoulder, 3. (2) From the shoulder to the order, in the Army, is executed in 3 motions, at the last position the butt of the piece being 3 inches from the ground. Is the piece steadied in a like position in the naval drill? Answer.—It is so steadied at end of second motion. Third motion lowers it to the ground.

## COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

July 28, 1897.

The Secretary of War has given instructions for the 17th Infantry to attend the annual reunion of the Society of the Army of West Virginia, to be held in Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 8, 9 and 10 next. Col. Poland will arrange the target practice so the regiment can be present on those dates.

1st Lieut. Edward I. Grumley, 17th Inf., who has been granted a sick leave for two months, left the post last Saturday evening for St. Paul, Minn., to join his wife.

1st Lieut. C. D. Clay, 17th Inf., left the post early last Saturday morning on a seven days' leave of absence, to visit his wife and daughter at Frankfort, Ky.

James Van Horne, son of Maj. W. M. Van Horne, 22d Inf., is visiting his brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. L. L. Durfee.

Lieut. H. R. Perry, accompanied by his wife and baby, returned last Sunday morning from a two months' leave of absence, spent with Lieut. Perry's parents at McHenry, Ill.

Capt. W. A. Mann, 17th Inf., at present on duty with the National Guard of Missouri, arrived home Sunday evening on a visit for a few days.

Mr. C. Smith, Chief of Division of the Constructing Department, Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C., arrived at this post last Monday. He is here to inspect plumbing, heating, sewerage, etc.

1st Lieut. B. W. Atkinson, Q. M., 6th Inf., was a visitor at the post on Monday, July 26.

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